New Taxa of Pyrrhocoroidea (Heteroptera) from the Oriental Region in the Natural History Museum in London[1]

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Abstract: Largidae: *Delacampius maculatus* nov.sp., Sulawesi; *Jindraia* nov.gen., *Jindraia dimorphica* nov.sp., India; Pyrrhocoridae: *Dindymus* (*Dindymus*) *basifer* Walker species valida; *Dindymus* (*Dindymus*) *dembickyi* nov.sp., India; *Dindymus* (*Dindymus*) *lautereri* nov.sp., Mentawai Islands; *Dindymus* (*Dindymus*) *malayensis* nov.sp., West Malaysia; *Dindymus* (*Dindymus*) *nitidicollis* nov.sp., Halmahera Island; *Dindymus* (*Dindymus*) *punctithorax* nov.sp., New Guinea (Irian Jaya); *Dindymus* (*?Dindymus*) *rubriventris* nov.sp., Vanuatu Islands; *Dindymus* (*Anthridindymus*) nov.subgen., *Dindymus* (*Anthridindymus) bougainvillensis* nov.sp., Solomon Islands; *Dindymus* (*Anthridindymus*) *webbi* nov.sp., Solomon Islands; *Stictaulax flammeola* Distant is transferred to *Dindymus* (*Anthridindymus*) nov.comb.; *Dindymus* (*Limadindymus*) *dispersus* nov.sp., New Guinea; *Dindymus* (*Cornidindymus*) *griseus* nov.sp., New Guinea (Irian Jaya); *Dindymus* (*Cornidindymus*) *kokadanus* nov.sp., New Guinea (Papua); *Dindymus venustulus* Walker nov.syn. of *Dynamenais venusta* (Walker); *Ectatops funebris* nov.sp., Sarawak; *Ectatops webbi* nov.sp., Sulawesi; *Guentheriana* nov.gen., *Guentheriana flavolineata* nov.sp., New Guinea; *Heissianus* nov.gen., *Heissianus rubidus* nov.sp., West Malaysia; *Silasuwe* nov.gen., *Silasuwe tenebrosus* nov.sp., Sulawesi; an addition to the diagnosis of *Stictaulax* Stål is given.

Key words: Heteroptera, Largidae, new taxa, Oriental Region, Pyrrhocoridae.

Introduction

Thanks to the kindness of M.D. Webb of the Department of Entomology, The Natural History Museum London, I had the opportunity to study undetermined material of Largidae and Pyrrhocoridae in this renowned institution and to see a number of types described in particular by Walker and Distant. In some cases I also found additional specimens of the newly described species in the collections of other institutions. Therefore, these specimens of the new species from these additional sources have become part of the type series. This paper introduces in total four new genera, one new subgenus, and 18 new species; one previously synonymised species is recognized as valid, two species are transferred to other genera, and one is declared a new synonym.

Methods

In describing the new species the terminology of body parts used by Doesburg (1968) in his great work on Neotropical species of the genus *Dysdercus* has been adopted to a large extent. In the case of the genital capsule more specific terms are used for the different parts as proposed by Schaefer (1977), who studied the genital capsule of *Pyrrhocoris apterus* (L.), among other pentatomomorphan species.

Note: In the type material the new name or supplementary information have been given in square brackets.

[1]This paper is dedicated to Dr. Ernst Heiss on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

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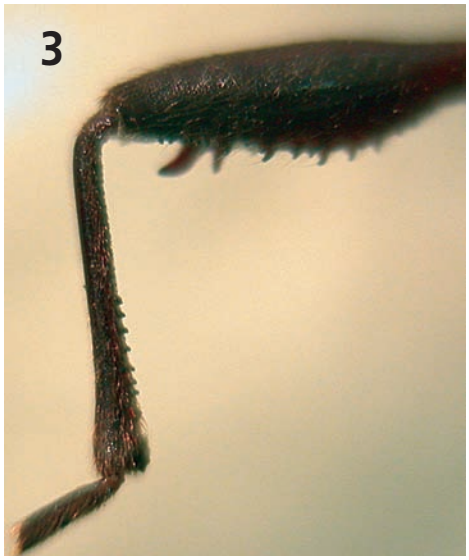
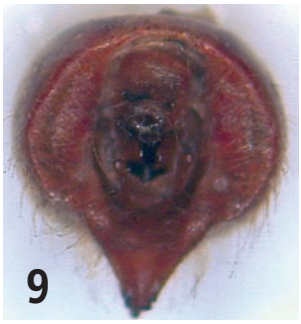
Figs 1-9: (**1**) *Delacampius maculatus* nov.sp., female (**2-3**) *Jindraia dimorphica* nov.gen. et nov.sp. (**2**) brachypterous male (**3**) foreleg of macropterous male (**4-5**) *Dindymus dembickyi* nov.sp. (**4**) male (**5**) female (**6**) *Dindymus lautereri* nov.sp., male (**7**) *Dindymus rubriventris* nov.sp., female (**8-9**) *Dindymus bougainvillensis* nov.sp. (**8**) female (**9**) genital capsule of male (dorsal view).





Abbreviations of the institutions whose material has been used:

BMNH . . . . . The Natural History Museum, London
HNHM . . . . . Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest
ISNB . . . . . Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles
MMBC. . . . . Moravian Museum, Brno
NHMB . . . . . Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel
PPUA. . . . . Czech University of Agriculture, Dept. of Plant Protection, Prague
ZJPC. . . . . Private collection of Zdeněk Jindra, Prague

Results

Largidae

Delacampius maculatus nov.sp. (Fig. 1)

Holotype ♂, Sulawesi Utara: G. Mogogonipa, summit, 1.008 m, at light (BMNH). Paratypes: Sulawesi Utara: Mogogonipa, summit, 1.008 m, at light, 2 ♀ ♀; Sulawesi Utara: Dumoga-Bone Nat. Park, III. 1985, 1 ♀; ditto, IV. 1985, 1 ♀ at light; ditto, IV.-V. 1985, 1 ♀ at light; 1.-8.V. 1985 2 ♀ ♀ at light; ditto, 20.IV.-8.V. 1985, 1 ♀ at light; ditto, VI. 1985, 1 ♀. All material collected in the Project Wallace, R. Ent. Soc. Lond. (all BMNH).

Description: Head, pronotal collar, callar lobe (except outer margins), pronotal lobe, scutellum, clavus, corium between claval suture and cubitus and the adjacent medial spot, which reaches outwards up to the costal margin, base of membrane, ventral body side (except ventral laterotergites), and legs dark brown. Antennae (except last segment) and membrane (except base) black. Last segments of antennae all whitish except base and apex. Medial dark spot on corium somewhat protruding towards apex of corium, its ventral margin rather close to distal margin of corium. Lateral margin of pronotum, outer margins of callar and pronotal lobes, corium, outer dorsal and ventral laterotergites (on all abdominal segments) red. Labium pale.

Robust species. Head wide, antennae very thick. Lateral margins of pronotum wider, particularly in anterior part, here much rounded, in the middle of pronotum distinctly sinuate. Lateral margins on level of pronotal lobe and humeral protuberances thick. Pronotum wide even on level of callar lobe.

Genital capsule. Ventral wall with furrow at two thirds distance from base. Lower part of ventral wall more strongly convex, above the furrow flat, medially slightly depressed. Ventral rim medially thinner, laterally thicker. Lateral rim on level of parameres with rather strong indentation. Later-

al and dorsal rims almost missing (strongly rounded), lateral rim infolding almost flat, anal tube horizontal.

Punctation on pronotal lobe explicit, that on scutellum finer. Punctures on clavus regularly arranged, same type of punctation also between claval suture and cubitus. Corium on inner side of medial cleft up to its middle without punctures, the same applies to apex of corium (with some exceptions).

Body covered by distinct light hairs. Antennal segements I to III with distinct black hairs standing away.

Measurements (mm): ♂ (Holotype). Head: width (including eyes) 1.67, interocular width 1.03; antenna: I 1.35, II 1.46, III 0.92, IV 1.84; pronotum: length 1.84, width 3.08; scutellum: length 1.40, width 1.78; corium: length 4.21, width 1.62; body length 8.15.

♀♀. Head: width (including eyes) 1.68 (1.59-1.73), interocular width 1.03 (0.97-1.08); antenna I 1.35 (1.27-1.46), II 1.46 (1.35-1.59) III 0.95 (0.92-1.03), IV 1.78 (1.57-1.89); pronotum: length 1.82 (1.67-1.94), width 3.12 (2.86-3.37); scutellum: length 1.48 (1.35-1.62), width 1.86 (1.67-2.11); corium: length 4.29, width 1.75 (1.57-1.89); body length 8.83 (8.26-9.40).

Etymology: The specific epithet is the Latin adjective maculatus, -a, -um (with spot).

Diagnosis: The species is similar to *D. pyrrhocorides* (BERGROTH) from New Guinea, which is, however, much smaller with a narrower head, much more slender antennae, finer punctures on pronotal lobe, a corium without punctures on a substantial stretch behind the medial spot, shorter hairs on the body, as well as on the antennae and legs. The dark medial spot on the corium does not protrude towards the apex (but is reduced on the ventral outer side). A very good differential character is that the dorsal outer and ventral laterotergites on the abdominal segments VI and VII are black, whereas in *D. maculatus* nov.sp. all laterotergites are red.

Jindraia nov.gen.

Description: Body large and wide. Head short, 1.5x wider than long, in lateral view frons distinctly elevated above level of eye, paraclypei not convex, closely attached to clypeus. Gula with broad and deep indentation, indented part bordered by a keel-like margin and reaching up to base of head. Keel-like margin, transversally rugose on outer as well as inner side. Medially gula with not very pronounced, rounded, longitudinal keel. Antennae not very long. Segment IV 1.5x as long as third. Labium reaching between mesocoxae. First segment reaching to middle of the ventral side of head or even further.

Pronotum wide both in anterior and posterior part. Pronotal collar almost missing, callar lobe very strongly convex, its front part rising from anterior margin of pronotum almost vertically upwards, head thus in lateral view in much lower position than upper margin of callar lobe. The latter longer than pronotal lobe and with regular, narrow, shiny, and shallow furrows forming ornaments (a new phenomenon in Physopeltinae). In the brachypterous morph (holotype) these are less conspicuous and also irregular punctation is found locally. Pronotal lobe flat. Lateral margin of pronotum wide, particularly at level of callar lobe, rather conspicuously elevated and with sharp edge. Indented at the border of both lobes. Posterior margin of pronotum rounded. Scutellum on base not indented, medially somewhat depressed.

Coxae I-III in the macropterous morph with a denticle. Legs not very long. Profemora in males very thick, particularly in the middle, ventrally with longitudinal furrow with regular line of distinct, generally bent denticles with blunt points (between these there are also smaller ones at regular distances). Line on the dorsal side sparser. Before the apex one extraordinarily big,

Figs 10-17: (**10**) *Dindymus flammeolus* (DISTANT), male (**11**) *Dindymus webbi* nov.sp., male (**12**) *Guentheriana flavolineata* nov.gen. et nov.sp., male (**13**) *Dindymus griseus* nov.sp., male (**14**) *Ectatops webbi* nov.sp., male (**15**) *Dindymus kokadanus* nov.sp., male (**16**) *Silasuwe tenebrosus* nov.sp., male (**17**) *Paraectatops ruficosta* (WALKER), male.

strong and bent denticle terminated by a hair. Meso- and metafemora ventrally in apical part with a medial furrow (in the mesofemur up to one third, in the metafemur exceeding its basal half). Denticles on both sides of furrow. Where furrow ends, denticles also medial.

Callar lobe laterally bordered by punctures over its entire length. Pronotal lobe, scutellum, clavus, and corium with regular, explicit, black punctures.

Macropterous morph. Male. Membrane fully developed, reaching end of abdomen. Protibiae in ventral half with regular line of denticles on inner side.

Brachypterous morph. Male. Corium fully developed, only apex more rounded. Membrane much shorter, only moon-shaped. Exposed part of tergites with regularly arranged fine hairs. Protibiae without denticles ventrally.

Comment: Female unknown.

Typus generis: *Jindraia dimorphica* nov.sp.

Derivatio nominis: This genus has been named in honour of Ing. Zdeněk Jindra (Prague), a frequent co-author of mine, who has built up a rather extensive collection of tropical Heteroptera, particularly from the Oriental Region.

Diagnosis: The new genus resembles the genus *Physopelta* AMYOT & SERVILLE but differs in several characters. Species of the genus *Physopelta* have a somewhat longer head and a narrower, horizontal lateral margin of pronotum with a rounded edge. The lateral margin is particularly narrow (almost missing) in males with a particularly well developed callar lobe. In the new genus the lateral margin is present in particular at the callar lobe, although the latter is much elevated. It is bent upwards and has a sharp edge. In *Physopelta* the gula is not bordered by a keel and the depression is smooth, and neither on the inner nor on outer sides is it transversally rugose. Unlike the *Physopelta* species, the callar lobe of *Jindraia* is bordered laterally by regularly arranged punctures along its entire length. Pterygodimorphism does not occur in *Physopelta*. Species of the genus *Delacampius* DISTANT differ from the new genus by their much smaller size, having a very short third segment of the antennae (segment IV twice as long as III), having only one line of minute denticles on the ventral side of the profemora (along their entire length), and the mesofemora and metafemora lacking denticles. Species of the genera *Delacampius* and *Jindraia* have some common characters. The depression of the gula reaches almost to the anterior margin of the prosternal collar. Labium slender, first segment reaching to the middle of the ventral side of head. Brachyptery is rather frequent in *Delacampius* as well as in *Jindraia*.

Jindraia dimorphica nov.sp. (Figs 2-3)

Holotype ♂ (brachypterous), India, Maghalaya [state], 3 km of Tura, 26°30'N, 90°14'E, 500-1.150 m, 15-22 July 1999, J. Rolčík lgt. (PPUA). Paratype ♂ (macropterous), Himalaya, Sikkim [India], Gangtok, 5500', 15.V. 1966, Gupta, No. 179 (BMNH).

Description: Head, antennae (except segment IV, two-thirds of which are whitish), legs, sternum, round medial and apical spots on corium, black. Pronotum (except lateral and basal margins), scutellum, clavus, corium, membrane including veins, and ventrites to various extent, dark brown. Callar lobe darker than pronotal one. Lateral margin of pronotum, posterior margin of pronotum (narrow zone), pronotal epipleuron, costal margin of corium, hypocostal lamina, ventral and dorsal laterotergites (upper half of the last one), orange. Black medial spot bordered by the cubitus vein and the corium cleft. Whole surface of pronotal lobe with dense, pronounced punctation. Scutellum, clavus, and corium with regular punctation, which is somewhat less distinct than on pronotal lobe. Costal margin without punctures. Individual parts of sternum bordered by punctures in a row.

Measurements (mm). Holotype ♂ (brachypterous). Head: width (including eyes) 2.13, interocular width 1.24 antenna: I 2.38, II 2.32, III 1.59, IV 2.43; pronotum: length of callar lobe 1.62, length of pronotal lobe 1.19, total length 2.81, width 4.37; scutellum: length 1.94, width 2.48; corium: length 6.64, width 2.65; body length 12.69.

Paratype ♂ (macropterous). Head: width (including eyes): 2.08, interocular width 1.24; antenna: I 1.94, II 2.02, III 1.19, IV -; pronotum: length of callar lobe 1.73,

length of pronotal lobe 1.30, total length 3.02, width 4.59; scutellum: length 2.05, width 2.75; corium: 6.80, width 2.70; body length 13.39.

Etymology: The specific epithet is the Latin adjective dimorphicus, -a, -um (of two shapes).

Dindymus (*Dindymus*) *basifer* WALKER species valida

Dindymus basifer WALKER 1873 - Cat. Heter. VI: 5.
Dindymus pyrochrous var. *basifer* BREDDIN 1900 - Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges. 25: 162.
Dindymus pyrochrous var. *basifer* BLÖTE 1931 - Zool. Meded. 14: 112.

BREDDIN (1900) had assigned the species *D. basifer* WALKER as the var. *basifer* to the species *D. pyrochrous* (BOISDUVAL) without good reason. *Dindymus basifer* differs from *D. pyrochrous* by a narrower shape of body, a less convex head, less produced eyes, a narrower pronotum which gets distinctly wider towards its base, narrower lateral margins of pronotum, which are more elevated, much more sinuate (particularly in females) on level of the median furrow, and also by flat pronotal lobe. In *D. pyrochrous* the anterior part of pronotum is much wider than in *D. basifer*, the lateral margins of the pronotum are wider, almost in a horizontal position and towards base of the pronotum are less divergent and almost not emarginate at all. The pronotal lobe towards its base and the costal margin of the corium are more convex. Particularly wide females of *D. pyrochrous* are known, e.g., from Vogelkop, Irian Jaya; and more narrow ones, e.g., from Torricelli Mts., Papua. An important differentiating character in males is situated on the genital capsule. In *D. basifer* the bowlike indentation medially on the ventral rim is rather wide (0.81 mm) and its margins are not bordered by a straight denticle, whereas in *D. pyrochrous* this rounded indentation is very small (0.35 mm) and bordered by one denticle on each side.

Due to its colouring this species cannot be confused with *D. pyrochrous* or any other known species of this genus. The bases of the corium, clavus, and scutellum are white and this transverse band is as wide as the length of the scutellum; and its white colouration sharply bordered by black, which gradually turns to brown. In a female from Bacan I. (ISNB), the black colouration is rather sharply bordered also distally and the rest of the corium is orange.

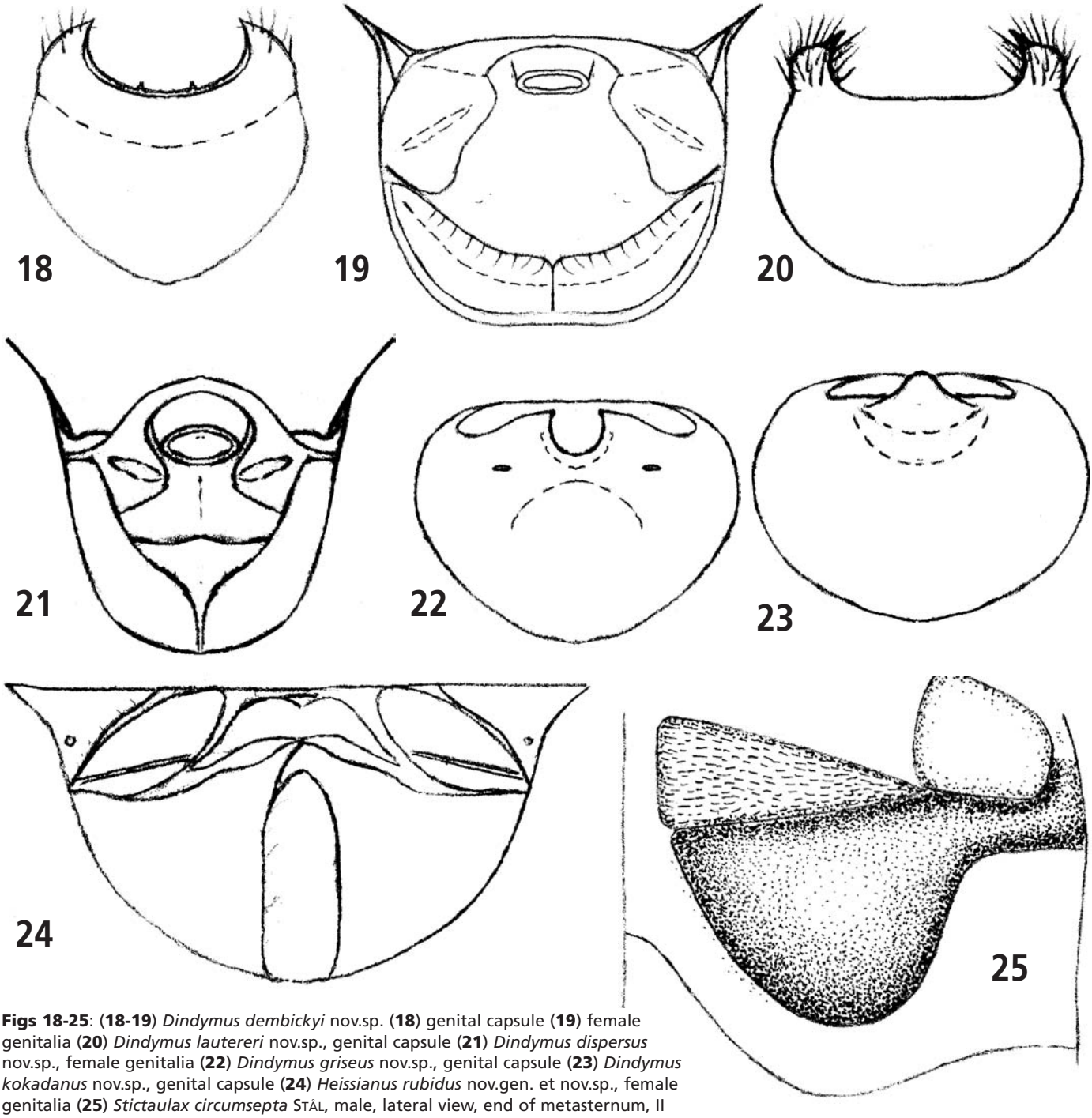
Dindymus basifer also differs from *D. pyrochrous* by its ventral side. In *D. basifer* the epicoxal lobes and pleura I are black not yellowish orange. In the type specimen (female from Ternate I.) pleural flanges II and III are of light colour, and only the upper margin of posterior pleural flange III is black; in the male available from the Kai Islands (BMNH) (new record, previously known only from the islands Halmahera and Ternate), the posterior margins of posterior pleural flanges I, II, and III are only somewhat lighter (not fully black). These body parts show a similar colouring also in a female from Bacan I. The pronotal epipleuron in this species is black, whereas it is pale (sometimes partially dark) in *D. pyrochrous*, and in the latter species pleura I is pale except its outer margins, which are black; pleura II is black, but from the light colour of the epicoxal lobe stretches along the posterior pleural flange II, getting narrower and fading towards its outer margin.

Measurements (mm). ♂. Head: width (including eyes) 2.34, interocular width 1.30; antenna: I 3.24, II 2.11, III 2.32, IV 3.21; pronotum: length 2.27, width 3.46; scutellum: length 1.46 width 1.62; corium: length 5.72, width 2.27; body length 11.99.

♀♀ (first: holotype, second: from Bacan I. in parenthesis). Head: width (including eyes) 2.84 (2.65), interocular width 1.78 (1.46); antenna: I 4.43 (4.21), II 2.75 (2.81) III - (2.11), IV - (3.13); pronotum: length 3.29 (2.86), width 4.78 (4.70) scutellum: length 1.84 (1.89), width 2.11 (2.16); corium: length 8.91 (7.67), width 3.19 (3.02); body length: 15.60 (15.55).

Dindymus (*Dindymus*) *dembickyi* nov.sp. (Figs 4, 5, 18, 19)

Holotype ♂, Sikkim [state, N India], Gopaldhara, Rungbong Valley, H. Stevens (BMNH). Paratypes: Upper Burma, Seingkhu Valley, 6.500 ft, 28°5'N, 97°30'E, 29.V. 1926, F. Kingdon Ward, 1♂ (BMNH); Naga Hills [Nagaland State, E India], Doherty, Distant collection, 1♂ (BMNH); Mungphu [India, Sikkim] Atkinson coll., 1♀ (BMNH); NE India, Meghalaya [State], 3 km E



Figs 18-25: (**18-19**) *Dindymus dembickyi* nov.sp. (**18**) genital capsule (**19**) female genitalia (**20**) *Dindymus lautereri* nov.sp., genital capsule (**21**) *Dindymus dispersus* nov.sp., female genitalia (**22**) *Dindymus griseus* nov.sp., genital capsule (**23**) *Dindymus kokadanus* nov.sp., genital capsule (**24**) *Heissianus rubidus* nov.gen. et nov.sp., female genitalia (**25**) *Stictaulax circumsepta* Stål, male, lateral view, end of metasternum, II and III ventrite: on II tympanal organ?

of Tura, 1.500 m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 4.V. 1999, Dembick? & Pacholátko, 3♂♂ 2♀♀ (MMBC); ditto, 500-1.500 m, 15.-22.V. 1999, Z. Koštál, 2♀♀ (ZJPC); ditto, 1.VIII. 1999, J. Rolčík, 1♀ (ZJPC).

Description: Body mainly red. Head, base of antennal segment I, labial segment I except apex, pronotum, scutellum, clavus, corium, prosternal collar (except medially), pleura I (sometimes except base), pronotal epipleuron, upper part of posterior pleural flange I, hypocostal lamina, and ventrites, red. In some males (particularly poorly chitinised) antennal segments I and II reddish (totally or only partially). Antennae, apex of segment I and other segments of labium, prosternal collar medially, basisternum, pleura I sometimes on base, pleura II and III totally, posterior pleural flange on base, epicoxal lobes and legs black. Membrane grey with large oval black spot reaching to middle of distal margin of corium and small

black spot on base. Posterior pleural flanges I-III in females mostly black, yellowish white colouration on these parts in males only very narrow. On epicoxal lobes III in males usually only posterior margin, sometimes also lobe II partially pale. Legs never totally black but reddish black.

Head ventrally evenly rounded in lateral view. Antennal segment III widening more distinctly towards its end. Lateral margin of pronotum almost over entire length of equal width, medially slightly sinuate. Callar lobe rather long, evenly convex (not distincly convex anterolaterally).

Genital capsule. Ventral and lateral walls protruding as a collar of horse-shoe-shape. Ventral rim medially with slight bow-like indentation, with small denticle on each side. Ventral rim infolding straight, wide, and almost horizontal. Lateral rim at end of horse-shoe-like structure much enforced, rounded, becoming almost sharp towards dorsal rim. Lateral rim infolding under it evenly depressed. Distal part or paramere needle-like, protruding from a cuff-like structure.

Female genitalia. Valvifer I small, low, both sides at base parallel to each other but diverging not far from base, upper margin depressed to the inside. Valvifer II rather large, flat, medially with furrow. Laterotergite IX rather large, vertically stretched extended.

Pronotal lobe with distinct but rather scarce and colourless punctures, furrow between mesoscutum and mesoscutellum with explicit black punctures, clavus and corium with very dense fine punctures.

Measurements (mm). ♂♂. Head: width (including eyes) 1.95 (1.80-2.08), interocular width 1.11 (1.05-1.16), antenna: I 2.44 (2.21-2.59), II 1.63 (1.57-1.67), III 1.46 (1.40-1.51), IV 2.00 (1.94-2.11); pronotum: length 1.99 (1.78-2.13), width 3.01 (2.75-3.13); scutellum: length 1.26 (1.21-1.35), width 1.33 (1.30-1.40); corium: length 5.23 (4.91-5.45), width 1.78 (1.62-1.89); body length: 10.08 (9.13-10.75).

♀♀. Head: width (including eyes) 2.35 (2.32-2.43), interocular width 1.47 (1.40-1.54), antenna: I 3.18 (2.24-3.13), II 2.21 (2.16-2.27), III 1.93 (1.89-2.02), IV 2.45 (2.38-2.54); pronotum: length 2.78 (2.65-2.92), width 4.28 (4.10-4.48); scutellum: length 1.84 (1.67-2.02), width 2.07 (1.94-2.21); corium: length 7.59 (7.24-8.05), width 2.64 (2.54-2.75); body length: 15.04 (13.93-15.61).

Derivatio nominis: This species is named in honor of L. Dembický of the Entomological Department of the Moravian Museum, who has brought more than one interesting species of Pyrrhocoridae from his travels to the Oriental Region.

Diagnosis: The species is related to other species of red colour, i.e., *D. rubiginosus* (FABRICIUS), *D. sanguineus* (FABRICIUS), *D. multidentatus* STEHLÍK, *D. malayensis* nov.sp., and *D. bifurcatus* STEHLÍK & JINDRA. *Dindymus sanguineus* can be easily distinguished from the newly described species by the first's yellow ventrites with irregular transverse bands; from *D. rubiginosus* it differs by missing the large black spot on the ventral side of the abdomen, and also by the posterior pleural flanges I-III and epicoxal lobes I-III not being all distinctly yellowish white; from *D. bifurcatus* it differs by the narrower pronotum (particularly on its base), the smaller head, and its eyes being positioned at some distance from the anterior margin of the pronotum, whereas in *D. bifurcatus* they are close to the lateral margins of the pronotum. Males of both species can be easily distinguished based on their genital capsule. In *D. dembickyi* the ventral rim does not protrude strongly posteriorly in its upper part, in *D. bifurcatus* the ventral rim and ventral rim infolding are extremely stretched in horizontal position, with a deep bow-like indentation longitudinally, both sides of the ventral rim infolding being caved in like a bowl. *Dindymus multidentatus* differs from the new species by all posterior pleural flanges and epicoxal lobes being yellowish white and by having more denticles on the ventral rim of the genital capsule. *Dindymus malayensis* nov.sp. has a large black spot on the base of the abdomen ventrally and a genital capsule similar to that of *D. multidentatus*.

Dindymus (*Dindymus*) *lautereri* nov.sp. (Figs 6, 20)

Holotype ♂, Mentawei [Mentawai Islands], Sipora [I.], 11.X. 1924, H.H. Karny (BMNH). Paratypes: Mentawei, Sipora, 11.X. 1924, H.H. Karny, 2♂♂, 2 ♀ ♀; Sipora Island, West Sumatra, X. 1924, C.B.K. and N.S., 3♂♂, 2 ♀ ♀; Mentawei, Siberoet [Siberut I.], 14.IX. 1924, H.H. Karny, 1♂ (all BMNH); Indonesia, Siberut Isl., 100 m. V. 2004, S. Jakl lgt., 7♂♂, 19 ♀ ♀ (ZJPC).

Description: Head, antennae (except segment IV), pronotum, scutellum (except apex), sternum (except posterior pleural flange III), legs including coxae, and large spot reaching medially from base of ventral side of abdomen to zygosternite VI, black. Head, pronotal and prosternal collum, callar lobe, scutellum, and pleurae dull; pronotal lobe, lateral margin of pronotum, posterior pleural flanges I and II, and pronotal epipleuron shiny. Corium, scutellar apex, and ventrites red. Posterior pleural flange III and epicoxal lobe III light yellow, antennal segment IV pale (except apex). Membrane smoky grey.

Variability. In males sometimes also posterior pleural flange I yellow.

Body of male very slender, much more so than of female. Head longer than wide, in females sometimes as wide as long, narrower at base, eyes at substantial distance from pronotum and slightly convex, antennifer smaller and laterally not convex. Frons evenly elevated, head in lateral view high, particularly medially, where venter forms a blunt angle (ventral side not evenly rounded). Antennal segment III substantially stronger, spindle-shaped (somewhat tapering towards end). Labium reaching about to middle of ventrite III. Profemora apically with one or two small denticles. Pronotum anteriorly very narrow, as wide as head between eyes. Lateral margins of pronotum strongly elevated, narrow anteriorly, medially distinctly sinuate. Callar and pronotal lobes evenly elevated.

Genital capsule. Ventral wall laterally and lateral wall below upper margin with rounded depression, its upper part becoming narrower. Ventral rim with very wide and evenly deep, rounded indentation; bordered on both sides by large, sharp denticle bent upwards and to the inside. Ventral rim infolding wide, flat, and almost horizontal. Lateral rim where in contact with ventral rim much elevated, strongly enforced, rounded. Lateral rim infolding only posteriorly with rounded depression. Dorsal rim straight, sharp. Upper part of genital capsule with dense hairs. Paramere widening in middle of its length almost horizontally, circular; with bowl-like depression, the pointed apex of paramere protruding from its margin towards anal tube. Processi conjunctivae strong and wide.

Female genitalia. Valvifer I low, both sides diverging almost from base; upper margin oblique, rising, almost straight; medially feebly bent inwards. Valvifer II fully visible; upper margin straight; laterally straight briefly, then its sides strongly converging; ventral rim straight. Surface of valvifer II medially depressed, upper part wider than anal tube. Laterotergite IX extending ventrally to middle of valvifer II.

Pronotal lobe with distinct punctures, clavus and corium with very fine, colourless punctures.

Measurements (mm). ♂♂. Head: width (including eyes) 1.76 (1.67-1.84), interocular width 1.04 (0.97-1.13), antenna: I 2.38 (2.27-2.38), II 1.44 (1.38-1.48), III 1.37 (1.35-1.40), IV 2.28 (2.27-2.32); pronotum: length 1.91 (1.84-2.05), width 2.64 (2.55-2.86); scutellum: length 1.17 (1.13-1.19); corium: length 4.65 (4.43-4.86) width 1.57 (1.54-1.62); body length 10.11 (9.40-10.64).

♀♀. Head: width (including eyes) 2.07 (2.05-2.11), interocular width 1.31 (1.24-1.35), antenna: I 2.94 (2.86-3.02), II 1.76 (1.59-1.84), III 1.66 (1.51-1.78), IV 2.68 (2.48-2.86); pronotum: length 2.67 (2.59-2.70), width 3.69 (3.62-3.83); scutellum: length 1.59 (1.51-1.62), width 1.67 (1.62-1.73); corium: length 6.74 (5.89-7.02), width 2.19 (2.00-2.27); body length: 12.80 (12.31-13.18).

Derivatio nominis: I take the liberty of naming this species after my long-term collaborator Dr. Pavel Lauterer, an excellent expert in Homoptera and several other insect groups, working at the Moravian Museum at Brno.

Diagnosis: The structure of the head and pronotum is very similar to that of *D. longicollis* BLÖTE, which was described from the island of Nias (also in the Mentawai Islands). The head of the latter is also longitudinal, the eyes are a little convex and rather distant from the pronotum, the anterior part of pronotum is very narrow, the pronotum steeply widens towards its base, the lateral margins of the pronotum are almost straight, and the posterior edges are a little rounded. *Dindymus lautereri* nov.sp. differs by the colouring of the head, whose anterior part is yellow and whose posterior part is black (or dark). Also, the first half of antennal segment I, the hemelytra, and the abdomen's venter (except for a basal black spot) are yellow.

Dindymus (*Dindymus*) *malayensis* nov.sp.

Holotype ♂, Malay Penin., Cameron Highlands, Pah. [ang], end of Kominting Rd., in cop., 25.IV. 1941, J.A. Raid (BMNH). Paratypes: The same data as holotype, 1 ♀; F.M.S., Pahang, Fraser's Hill, 4.000 ft, 5.IV. 1941, H.M. Pendlebury, 2 ♀♀; ditto, 2.400 ft, 18.VII. 1936, H.M. Pendlebury, 1 ♀; F.M.S., Cameron Highlands, 3.600-4.700 ft, 16.V. 1936, H.M. Pendlebury, 2 ♀♀; F.M.S., Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Janah Rata, Padang, 4.800 ft, 30.V. 1931, H.M. Pendlebury, 1♂; Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Janah Rata, 4.300 ft, 16.VII. 1938, H.M. Pendlebury, 1 ♀; ditto, J.R., 4.000-4.800 ft, 17.VII. 1938, H.M. Pendlebury, 1 ♀; Perak, Maxwell's Hill, 15.VIII. 1908, 1 ♀; ditto, 17.VIII. 1908, 1 ♀; ditto, 18.VIII. 1908, 1 ♀; F.M.S., Perak, Larut Hills, 3.700-4.400 ft, 17.II. 1932, H.M. Pendlebury, 1 ♀ (all paratypes BMNH).

Description: Body mainly red. Head, base of antennal segment I, at least half of labial segment I, pronotum, scutellum, clavus, corium, pronotal epipleuron, thin upper part of pleura I, abdomen including genitalia red. Antennae except base of segment I, labium except basal half of segment I, legs, prosternal collar, basisternum, pleurae (except upper rim of pleura I) with epicoxal lobes, and large spot on base of ventral side of abdomen, black. Latter spot becoming narrower towards posterior part of abdomen, reaching to distal part of ventrite IV (less often to base of ventrite V). In males, spot may extend to ventrite VI. Posterior pleural flange III with a longitudinal protrusion of lighter, reddish colour, less often yellowish but often of indefinite colour. Membrane grey with small, rounded black spot at base, rarely a larger rounded black spot situated below this one.

Body of females large, males much smaller. Head in lateral view evenly rounded ventrally. Antennal segment III not conspicuously stronger, widening evenly towards apex. Labium reaching approximately to middle of ventrite III. Profemora apically with or without a small denticle.

Genital capsule. Upper part of ventral wall substantially shifted posteriorly (almost horizontally). Ventral rim very wide, the same applies to ventral rim infolding, with big irregular denticles. Laterally ventral rim occupying anterior part of lateral rim, this much thickened, keel-shaped, bearing one or two very small denticles and one larger denticle. In about its middle this keel ending in an oblique furrow behind which lateral rim is sharp and the lateral rim infolding depressed, bowl-like. Denticles on ventral rim somewhat variable among specimens.

Female genitalia. Both sides of valvifer I diverging almost from base. Valvifer II completely visible, long, with two distinct vertical keels, medially depressed. Laterotergite IX protruding ventrally.

Almost entire surface of pronotal lobe with somewhat sparse colourless punctures; clavus and corium with very dense, fine, colourless punctation.

Measurements (mm). ♂♂. (First holotype, paratype in parenthesis). Head: width (including eyes) 1.73 (1.54), interocular width 0.97 (0.86), antenna: I 2.48 (2.00), II 1.57 (1.35), III 1.35 (1.24), IV 2.08 (-); pronotum: length 1.73 (1.59), width 2.75 (2.32); scutellum: length 1.35 (1.19), width 1.40 (1.29); corium: length 5.13 (4.32), width 1.78 (1.46); body length: 9.88 (8.86).

♀♀. Head: width (including eyes) 2.12 (2.08-2.16), interocular width 1.33 (1.30-1.35), antenna: I 3.13 (2.97-3.35), II 2.03 (1.89-2.16), III 1.89 (1.73-2.00), IV 2.64 (2.46-2.70); pronotum: length 2.66 (2.59-2.75), width 4.01 (3.94-4.05); scutellum: length 1.70 (1.62-1.89), width 1.93 (1.89-1.94); corium: length 6.92 (6.53-7.45),

width 2.44 (2.32-2.59); body length: 14.11 (13.45-14.85).

Etymology: The specific epithet is Malay (Peninsula) with the Latin suffix -ensis.

Diagnosis: The species is closely related to *D. multidentatus* STEHLÍK, from which it differs by the bigger, more longitudinal head and a substantially greater interocular width (particularly apparent in females). The pronotum is narrower anteriorly and the callar lobe is much more convex, especially laterally. The genital capsule is similar as in the compared species but differs by the upper part of the ventral wall with the ventral rim being more convex and of more horizontal position. The ventral body side differs, particularly in females, by all posterior pleural flanges and epicoxal lobes being black or dark, not bright yellowish white. The posterior pleural flange III in *D. malayensis* females is wider (0.70) than in *D. multidentatus* (0.59). The black spot on the abdominal base is in this new species much larger than in the compared one.

Dindymus (*Dindymus*) *nitidicollis* nov.sp.

Holotype ♂, "Gilolo" [now Halmahera I., Maluku Inseln, Indonesia], "Wallace" (no further data) (BMNH); 2 ♀♀ , the same data (BMNH).

Description: Head, antennal segments I and II (the others missing), labium, legs, pronotum, scutellum, base of clavus and corium, membrane except base and thoracic sternum (including epicoxal lobes), black. Only posterior pleural flanges of somewhat lighter colour (brownish). Base of clavus and corium not always black, sometimes only dark. Corium (except base), distal half of clavus and ventrites, red. Transition between black and red colour on corium and clavus not sharp. Membrane grey at base. Head, pronotum (except pronotal collar), and thoracic sternum, shiny.

Head large (relative to pronotum), wide, frons in lateral view rather strongly convex, ventral side of head (except apical part) almost straight. Eyes rather distinctly convex, not very distant from pronotum. Antennal segment I apically widening. Labium exceeding base of ventrite IV. Legs strong and long. Pronotum towards base little widening and area of pronotal lobe therefore rather small. Anterior margin of pronotum strongly incised. Anterior angles of lateral margins rounded but still somewhat protruding to the front. Lateral margin elevated up to the upper margin of pronotum, on level of median furrow distinctly sinuate. Costal margin of corium wide and along entire length distinctly rounded.

Genital capsule. Ventral rim medially with wide but shallow bow-like indentation, which is not bordered by a denticle on its sides. Under the upper margin strongly sinuate.

Female genitalia. Lower outer margin of valvifer I positioned vertically, with rectangular indentation in its middle.

Pronotal lobe with distinct but not very dense punctures, particularly anterolaterally. Scutellum without punctation. Clavus and base of corium with rather distinct black punctures along cubitus and subcosta and between subcosta and radius. Punctures in apical half of corium smaller and colourless.

Measurements (mm). ♂ (holotype). Head: width (including eyes) 2.59, interocular width 1.46, antenna: I 3.40, II 2.43, III-IV absent; pronotum: length of collar 0.32, length of callar lobe 0.81, length of pronotal lobe 1.24, total length of pronotum 2.38, width of pronotal lobe 3.67; corium: length 5.83, width 2.27; body length 11.93.

♀♀ (paratypes). first (second in parenthesis). Head: width (including eyes) 2.90 (2.81), interocular width 1.67 (1.67), antenna: I 4.16 (4.05), II-IV absent; pronotum: length of collar 0.27 (0,32), length of callar lobe 1.08 (1.03), length of pronotal lobe 1.89 (1.78), total length of pronotum 3.24 (3.13), width of pronotal lobe 4.84 (4.59); scutellum: length 2.16 (2.11), width 2.92 (2.48); corium: length 8.32 (7.78), width 3.13 (3.13); body length: 15.00 (15.00).

Etymology: The specific epithet is the Latin adjective nitidus, -a, -um (bright) and the Latin noun collum, -i (neck).

Diagnosis: The new species has, similar to *D. decisus* WALKER, a large head in relation to the size of its pronotum, which is al-

so not very much widening towards its base. The eyes are strongly convex and close to the pronotum as in the above-mentioned species. The ventral rim of the genital capsule also has an indentation medially, however, this is not bordered by denticles as in *D. decisus*. *Dindymus decisus* differs substantially from *D. nitidicollis* nov.sp. by its colouring as its clavus and corium are uniform brown. The posterior flange I in its two basal thirds, the other two (II, III) entirely, including their longitudinal protrusions, are whitish. The ventrites are all of an uniform yellowish orange. The pronotum is half dull, while it is very shiny in the new species.

Dindymus (*Dindymus*) *punctithorax* nov.sp.

Holotype ♀, Dutch New Guinea [now Irian Jaya], Utakwa River, IX. 1912 - III. 1913, A.F.R.Wollaston (BMNH).

Description: Head, antennae (last segment missing), labium, legs, scutellum, base of corium, clavus (except apex), sternum, and abdomen medioventrally, black. Costal margin black up to level of scutellar apex, rest of corium up to level of claval apex. Corium in mediolateral part yellowish, gradually changing to light red on the remaining surface with apex to bright red. Callar and pronotal lobes brown. Head and sternum shiny, pronotal lobe with conspicuous gloss, callar lobe dull. Membrane on base black, between corial apices with large whitish spot, distal part of membrane darker grey. Black spot on ventrites with fuzzy outline, ventrite II all black, ventrite III black on base (up to ventral laterotergite). Black medial spot runs up to distal margin of ventrite V. Ventrites III (more than one half distally) and IV laterally yellow including ventral laterotergites. Ventrite V laterally red including ventral laterotergites. Remaining part (ventrites VI and VII) reddish (of indefinite colour).

Head narrow, longitudinal before as well as behind eyes, ventral side in lateral view almost straight, frons distinctly exceeding eyes. Frons strongly and evenly convex. Eye without eye socket, tempus very short and small. Eyes rather distant from pronotum. Antennal segement I very long, segment III as thick as II. Pronotum narrow. Lateral margin of pronotum narrow, medially, distinctly sinuate. Callar lobe large and evenly convex, pronotal lobe much elevated. Mesoscutellum strongly convex, but apex flat. Costal margin medially almost not widening.

Pronotal collar on base with punctation, pronotal lobus with dense punctation on entire surface so that surface of pronotum between punctures uneven. Mesoscutum, clavus and corium on base with distinct punctures. Black punctures also present on pale part of corium between subcosta and corial cleft. Corium medially with colourless and shallow punctures, towards its apex without punctures. Posterior pleural flange I with distinct punctures.

Note: Female genitalia depressed, defective.

Measurements (mm). ♀ holotype. Head: width (including eyes) 2.29, interocular width 1.21, antenna: I 3.78, II 2.54, III 1.97 IV -; pronotum: collar 0.22, callar lobe length 0.92, pronotal lobe length 1.48, total length 2.56, width 3.75; scutellum: length 1.51, width 1.89; corium: length 5.24, width 2.05; body length 13.77.

Etymology: The specific epithet *punctithorax* is composed of the Latin noun punctum, -i, n. (puncture) and the Greek noun (also taken over into Latin) thorax.

Diagnosis: The body in this species is similar to *Dindymus* (*Dindymus*) *albomarginatus* STEHLÍK & JINDRA (also living in Irian Jaya) both by the shape of its head (eyes very far from pronotum, head much protruding in front of eyes) and by the shape of its pronotum. However, in *D. albomarginatus* the frons is flatter. In both species the pronotal lobe is very shiny with dense punctation, which is also present on the posterior pleural flange I. However, the colouring is very different. In *D. albomarginatus* the clavus, scutellum and corium (except its apex) are black and the costal margin white (as well as ventrite III). In the back part of the body a pale transverse band of equal width runs accross the corial apex and the membrane (apex of corium red, base of membrane light grey), the rest of the membrane is black.

Dindymus (?*Dindymus*) *rubriventris* nov.sp. (Fig. 7)

Holotype ♂, New Hebrides [Vanuatu], West Santo [or Espirito Santo I.], Tatarii, Open Grassland, 400 ft, 20.Oct. 1933, J.R. Baker, Oxford Univ. Exp. (BMNH). Paratypes: same data as holotype, 3 ♀♀; New Hebrides, Malekula [Island], IV. 1925, Miss L.R. Cheesman, 1 ♀; ditto, V. 1925, 1 ♀ (BMNH).

Description: Head, pronotum (except lateral margins), scutellum, clavus, corium (except costal margin), antennae (except base of antennal segment IV), legs (including coxae), labium, basisternum I-III, pronotal collum (except stripe on its margin), pleura I-III, base of posterior pleural flange I, and ventrite VII medially in females, black. Lateral margin of pronotum yellow, basally red, pronotal epipleuron yellow, upper part of posterior pleural flange I on base red, edge of costal margin narrowly yellow, hypocostal lamina below this edge red, ventral and dorsal laterotergites red, only outer margin yellow. Posterior pleural flange III white, whitish or slightly reddish. Ventrites bright red, distal margin of ventrite VII (sometimes also VI) yellowish. Membrane dark grey. Head very shiny, pronotum half shiny, clavus and corium dull. Genital capsule black, lateral and ventral wall light yellow, rounded, flat and large lateral protuberances on ventral rim and lateral rim infolding of same colour. In females valvifer I black, valvifer II and laterotergite IX all yellow, upper edge of laterotergite VIII also yellow, the remaining part red.

Body rather large, head in males almost as long as wide, in females wider, frons rather flat, smooth, eyes rather close to pronotum, head ventrally almost straight. Antennae and legs rather long, antennal segment I significantly longer than length of pronotum. Callar lobe much smaller than pronotal one, both evenly convex. Lateral margin of pronotum evenly developed, rather narrow, somewhat bent upwards, anterior angles not protruding, anteriorly slightly rounded, medially only little sinuate. Costal margin narrow. In females in lateral view ventrite VII laterally very wide, towards base steeply tapering.

Genital capsule conspicuously wider than long, ventral wall in lateral view rather flat while ventral rim shifted posteriorly; in caudal view ventral wall under ventral rim much depressed along its entire length, ventral rim rounded, convex, particularly medially. Lateral ventral rim (on interface with lateral rim) protruding into a thin, wide, leaf-like structure somewhat pointed apically, slightly bent into genital chambre. Ventral rim infolding directed perpendicularly into genital chamber. Lateral rim sharp, lateral rim infolding very wide, with rounded depression. Parameres considerable, apex slightly bent downwards, with pointed end. Distal part shaped as a knife in lateral view.

Female genitalia in caudal view much wider than high, conspicuously widening, particularly anterolaterally. Laterotergite VIII unusually large, flat, of shape of stretched triangle. Laterotergite IX also of substantial size, its margins divergent, slanting in lateroventral direction, dorsally adjacent to laterotergite VIII with deep furrow on border with this laterotergite. Valvifer II flat, produced into cavity, divided into two halves. Anal tube slot-like. Outer margins of valvifer overlap on base but gradually parting and usually protruding into tongue-like structure. Its tip higher (in most cases) than valvifer I laterally.

Punctures less regular on pronotal lobe, almost missing basally. Clavus and corium densely punctured. Spaces between punctures uneven.

Measurements (mm). ♂ (holotype): Head: width (including eyes) 1.84, interocular width 0.92, antenna: I 2.54, II 1.89, III 1.62, IV -; pronotum: length 2.05, width 3.35; scutellum: length 1.35, width 1.81; corium: length 5.29, width 2.05; body length: 11.23.

♀♀ (paratypes): Head: width (including eyes): 2.02 (1.99-2.05), interocular width 1.04 (1.03-1.05), antenna: I 2.72 (2.59-2.81), II 2.23 (2.16-2.32), III 1.75 (1.62-1.89), IV 2.44 (2.38-2.51); pronotum: length 2.27 (2.11-2.38), width 3.75 (3.62-3.89); scutellum: length 1.78 (1.73-1.83), width 2.01 (1.94-2.05): corium: length 6.16 (5.94-6.37), width 2.44 (2.35-2.54): body length 12.13 (11.56-12.85).

Etymology: The specific epithet is the Latin adjective ruber, -a, -um (red) and the Latin substantive venter, -is, m. (belly, abdomen).

Diagnosis: The species is similar to *D. versicolor* (HERRICH-SCHAEFFER) from Australia but differs substantially in colouration. *Dindymus rubriventris* nov.sp. is dorsally all black, only the lateral margin of the pronotum and the costal margin of the corium are yellow with a red tinge. In *D. versicolor* the pronotal lobe and corium, except apically, are pale red. The callar lobe is black in males and distinctly red in females. In males the ventrites are yellow, only ventrite IV laterally, VII anterolaterally and medially in distal part black; in females the ventrites are yellow as well, only zygosternite VII is black. In *D. rubriventris* nov.sp. the ventrites are red. Also the first segment is much longer than in *D. versicolor*. However, the female genitalia have a similar morphology in both species. It might become necessary to create a separate subgenus for these two species. *Dindymus circumcinctus* STÅL (also from Australia) is much smaller, its callar lobe large, while the pronotal lobe is small in comparison, the membrane does not reach the end of the abdomen and the lateral margin of pronotum is medially more sinuate. The female genitalia, however, are different. Valvifer I is rather similar as in species of the nominal subgenus, the valvifer II is fused together, not divided, not even partially overlapped by valvifer I and the laterotergite VIII is smaller. It can be easily distinguished from the new species as its ventrites are all black not red.

Anthridindymus nov.subgen.

Description: Body large, rather wide, elongate oval, particularly in females. Head rather large, approximately as long as wide, frons wide, evenly convex. In lateral view, ventral margin of head almost always straight. Eyes always very convex, some distance from anterior margin but not too far. Anterior margin of pronotum wider than frons. Lateral margin of pronotum wide (including its anterior part), rather distinctly bent upwards. Costal margin also wide, evenly rounded. Antennae and legs long.

Genital capsule. Paramere very long, slender, crossing, in distal third bent upwards, just before the apex slightly bent, apex not pointed but rounded. Before apex a small lamella rarely present ventrally. Vesica small, short, around it a strong chitinous circle on ejaculatory reservoir from which two strong chitinous, pointed processes are directed dorsally and two thicker ones ventrally. Conjunctival process I very wide, ventrally slightly narrower, widening towards apex, with straight ending but its edge medially slightly indented. Below it a very small and short process ending by a rounded apex. Conjunctival process II (situated on the sides below it) ear-shaped, directed ventrally. Small semicircular process above process I. Medially on apex of phallus two rather small sclerites somewhat bent and pointed at their ends, mediolaterally a very long and narrow sclerite on each side, s-shaped in its last third and pointed at its end; sclerite falls towards back side of phallus. Another similar sclerite present laterally, shorter than previous one, less s-shaped bent (phallus studied in type of the subgenus, i.e. *D. violaceus*).

Female genitalia. Valvifer I large, running parallel to ventrite VII in lateral view, only approximately in its middle turning mediad. Outer margins of both sides of valvifer parallel in rather long stretch, rounded where diverging sideways, sometimes somewhat elevated, upper margin evenly concave. As valvifer I is much protruding backwards a cavity is present behind it. Valvifer II appears in caudal view as thin strip below anus. This is due to its horizontal position (running into the cavity), being medially grown together but along the sides of the concrescence longitudinally thickened and getting narrower towards the sides. Posterior margin with many hairs (valvifer II studied after being boiled in KOH). Laterotergite VIII of triangular shape, laterotergite IX unusually large, substantially three-dimensional (given by the cavity) and with many (less often fewer) hairs.

Spermatheca. Spermathecal duct on base somewhat stronger, its middle very slender, gradually widening in front of capsula seminis, rings I and II merged into one, proximal pump flange missing, spermathecal bulb globular.

Typus subgeneris: *Lygaeus violaceus* MONTROUZIER

Etymology. The name consists of the Latin noun anthrum, -i, n. (cave, grotto) and the name of the genus *Dindymus*; the

name has been chosen because the female has a substantial free space behind valvifer I.

The following species are currently assigned to this subgenus: *D. violaceus* (MONTROUZIER), *D. flammeolus* (DISTANT), *D. izzardi* STEHLÍK, *D. megalopygus* STEHLÍK, *D. browni* STEHLÍK, *D. webbi* nov.sp., and *D. bougainvillensis* nov.sp.

Distribution of the subgenus: The subgenus is mainly distributed in the Solomon Islands, less so in New Guinea and the islands close to New Guinea's south coast.

Note: Upon the completion of a subgeneric revision of this genus a key to the subgenera will be published elsewhere. Another two subgenera have been described in a study of the author (STEHLÍK 2005), that is *Cornidindymus* and *Limadindymus*. The distribution of both is limited to New Guinea and the adjacent islands.

Dindymus (*Anthridindymus*) *bougainvillensis* nov.sp. (Figs 8, 9)

Holotype ♂, Solomon Islands, Bougainville I., Buin, 6.VII. 1922, E.A. Armitage (BMNH). Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 ♀ (BMNH); ditto, Buin, 14.VII. 1922, E.A. Armitage, 1 ♀ (BMNH); ditto, Buin, 16.VII. 1922, E.A. Armitage, 1♂, 1 ♀ (BMNH); ditto, Buin, 1930, coll. H. Hediger, 1 ♀ (NHMB); ditto, Buin, J. Muller, 4 ♀ ♀ (ISNB); ditto, Kieta, 1934, J.L. Frogatt, 1 ♀ (BMNH); Bougainville [without further locality], July-August, 1909, W.W. Frogatt, 1 ♀ (BMNH); Solomon Islands, Buka I., VII. 1930, coll. H. Hediger, 2 ♀ ♀ (NHMB); Solomon Islands, [Shortland Islands], Fauro I., 16.X. 1936, R.L. Lewer, 1 ♀ (BMNH); Solomon Islands, no further data, J. Muller, 1 ♀ (ISNB).

Description: Head, antennae except distal part of segment IV, labium, legs, scutellum, pronotum, membrane, sternum except posterior pleural flange with longitudinal protrusion, and large spot on venter reaching up to apical part of zygosternite VI, sometimes even VII, black. Proximal part of antennal segment IV (more than one half) whitish. Corium, posterior pleural flange III with longitudinal protrusion, venter laterally and apically including genitalia red.

Body large, slender. Head wider, between eyes little convex, eyes strongly convex, close to the pronotum, ventral side of head in lateral view almost straight, antennae long, slender, segment III not thicker, labium thick, reaching almost to middle of abdominal segment IV. Pronotum of trapezoid shape, lateral margins of pronotum wide, on level of median furrow almost not sinuate. Costal margin of corium wide, only slightly rounded.

Distal part of genital capsule (ventral wall and ventral rim) much protruding posteriorly, in dorsal view of triangular shape, on ventral rim in front of apex two blunt denticles on each side. Apex itself depressed, ending by a rather large denticle directed upwards. Upper margin of ventral rim in lateral view almost horizontal.Ventral rim on the sides conspicuously thick, below it ventral wall with rounded depression. Lateral rim and lateral rim infolding much depressed where adjacent to ventral rim. Lateral rim infolding with larger, rounded depression. Other part of lateral rim infolding with low keel separating upper part, which is slightly inclined, and lower part, which is more strongly bent. Genital chambre inside covered by long hairs of light colour. Before paramere end a lamella protrudes from its inner side forward, apex of lamella rounded. Lamella not much wider than body of paramere. Paramere with rounded indentation on upper side behind the end of lamella, apically thicker and rounded.

Female genitalia. In lateral view apparent part of valvifer I parallel to ventrite VII less wide (width of ventrite VII 1.08 mm, width of valvifer I 0.59 mm). Outer margin of valvifer I for short stretch concurrent, without rounded protrusion before its separation, upper margin very evenly indented. Laterotergite IX large, almost without hairs.

Measurements (mm). ♂ (holotype, paratype in parenthesis). Head: width (including eyes) 2.27 (2.21), interocular width 1.21 (1.11), antenna: I 3.35 (-), II 2.35 (-), III 1.89 (-), IV 2.81 (-); pronotum: collar length 0.24 (0.24), callar lobe length 0.73 (0.70), pronotal lobe length 1.40 (1.32), total lengh of pronotum 2.43 (2.27), width 3.62 (3.39); scutellum: length - (1.30), width - (1.84); corium: length 6.10 (5.89), width 2.27 (2.11); body length 12.69 (12.26).

♀♀. Head: width (including eyes) 2.70 (2.65-2.75), interocular width 1.46 (1.43-

1.54), antenna: I 4.05 (3.89-4.16), II 2.93 (2.81-3.02), III 2.31 (2.27-2.38), IV 3.08; pronotum: collar length 0.33 (0.32-0.38), callar lobe length 0.94 (0.86-1.08), pronotal lobe length 1.90 (1.89-1.94), total length of pronotum 3.21 (3.13-3.29), width 4.82 (4.81-4.86); scutellum: length 1.94 (1.89-2.05), width 2.48 (2.43-2.59); corium: length 8.46 (8.26-8.64), width 3.14 (3.08-3.24); body length: 15.91 (15.39-16.20).

Etymology: The specific epithet consists of the name of the island of Bougainville and the Latin suffix -ensis specifying the geographic origin.

Diagnosis: The species is phylogenetically close to *D. browni* STEHLÍK, *D. izzardi* STEHLÍK, and *D. megalopygus* STEHLÍK (also occurring in the Solomon Islands), which have been described in great detail including figures of their genital capsules by STEHLÍK (1965). In all these species the head, pronotum and scutellum are black, the clavus, corium and ventrites to various degrees orange or red. The two latter species differ from the new species by the very elongate genital capsules. In *D. izzardi* the genital capsule tapers gradually in lateral view, ending in a point bent upwards (STEHLÍK 1965, Pl. VII, Fig. 36). In *D. megalopygus* the base of the protruding part is very wide in lateral view, the upper side almost parallel to the lower side. The upper margin of the protruding part is straight, apically somewhat rounded ventrally. The ventral side is bent at a blunt angle in its basal third while the upper two thirds are slightly sinuate (STEHLÍK 1965, Pl. VII, Fig. 37). In *D. browni*, however, the ventral rim is medially also of triangular shape, but protrudes less posteriorly and ends by a denticle on the same level (not being depressed as in the new species). On both sides there is, in a given distance, one small denticle (STEHLÍK 1965, Pl. VII, Fig. 35). The ventrites in *D. browni* are all red while the abdomen of the new species bears ventrally a large black spot reaching almost the end of the abdomen.

Dindymus (*Anthridindymus*) *flammeolus* (DISTANT 1901) nov.comb. (Fig. 10)

Thanks to the kindness of M.D. Webb (BMNH) I have received for examination several specimens that had been compared with the type of *Stictaulax flammeola* DISTANT. I have come to the conclusion that this species belongs to the genus *Dindymus* and the subgenus *Anthridindymus*, while not being closely related with any of the species belonging to this subgenus described so far. Taking this opportunity I want to complement the diagnosis of the genus *Stictaulax* STÅL by one very important character unique within Pyrrhocoridae, which allows a very straightforward identification of this genus. In the male of *S. circumsepta* STÅL the ventrite II is medially widened, its ventral margin almost horizontal, but laterally the ventrite is unusually bow-like widened and covers two thirds of ventrite III. Further it is distinctly and evenly rounded. It differs in colour as well, being ink black with strong gloss while the other ventrites are orange and dull. This convex part reaches up to the ventral laterotergite. Probably this is a large tympanal organ (Fig. 25). In females, ventrite II is also bow-like enlarged but much less so than in males, not even covering the basal part of ventrite III. It has also a different colour, being of a dull brown.

Dindymus (*Anthridindymus*) *webbi* nov.sp. (Fig. 11)

Holotype ♂, Solomon Islands, New Georgia I., Munda, I. 1974 (N.L. Kraus) (BMNH). Paratypes: New Georgia I., Munda, 12.VIII. 1963, M. McQuillan, 1 ♀ (BMNH); ditto, Munda, 18. VIII. 1963, M. McQuillan, 1♂, 1 ♀ (BMNH); ditto, Munda, I. 1974, N.L. Kraus, 1 ♀ (BMNH); ditto, Munda, I. 1981, N.L. Kraus, 2 ♀ ♀ (BMNH); ditto, Arundel, 15. VII. 1935 per R.A. Lever H. Robertson, 1 ♀ at light (BMNH); ditto, Wana Wana, 16. VIII. 1963, M. McQuillan, 2 ♀ ♀ (BMNH); ditto, Borike River, 19. VIII. 1963 (M. McQuillan) 1 ♀ (BMNH); ditto, Fatuna, VII. 1929, E. Paravicini, 2♂♂, 3 ♀ ♀ (NHMB); Kolombangara I., 3. VI. 1922, E.A. Armitage, 1 ♀ (BMNH); ditto, base camp, 1 mi, inland from Kuzi by Kolombara River, 2. IX. 1965, Roy. Soc. Exped., 2 ♀ ♀ (BMNH).

Description: Head, pronotal collum, callar lobe, pronotal lobe in a narrow zone (sometimes also a wider one, particularly in

males) adjacent to callar lobe, lateral margin of pronotum along callar lobe (however, sometimes somewhat lighter or pale), scutellum, antennae (except segment IV, which is yellow in its basal half), labium, pleurae, basisternum, epicoxal lobes, and legs, black. Head and ventral body side shiny, pronotum, other dorsal parts dull. Pronotal lobe, prosternal collar (except its mid), pronotal epipleuron, posterior pleural flanges I and III, partially longitudinal protrusion on mesosternum yellow. Abdomen (including genitals in both sexes) light red. Clavus and corium bright red (sometimes darker red, particularly on base), outer part of corium paler, especially on costal margin (sometimes except its base).

Body large. Head large, frons wide, eyes strongly convex, rather far from pronotum but distance not too great. Head in most specimens wrinkled. Bucculae not very conspicuous, not exceeding the mid of labial segment I. Vertex apparent, medially with bow-like indentation. Labium reaches base of zygosternum IV.

Anterior margin of pronotum evenly indented, lateral margin in its middle slightly sinuate, its anterior corner not protruding. Scutellum with transverse wrinkles. Costal margin of corium very wide, particularly on level of claval commissure. On this level also radius and media come together on corium. Primary and secondary cells of membrane large.

Genital capsule. Ventral rim in lateral view convex (almost horizontally), in dorsal view this protruding part tapers towards apex, ending by a narrow and almost triangular indentation (0.23 mm), which is bordered on both sides with a denticle directed upwards. Ventral rim transition into lateral rim is smooth and even, the latter is rather sharp. Lateral rim infolding with bowl-like depression, in the hind part with an elevated large and rounded protuberance. Parameres in dorsal view gradually thicker towards the apex, ending almost horizontally, in lateral view before the end sinuate on dorsal side. Genital capsule including lateral rim infolding with long hairs of light colour.

Female genitalia. In lateral view apparent part of valvifer I parallel to ventrite VII, of substantial width (width of ventrite VII 0.97 mm, maximal width of valvifer I 0.75 mm). Outer margins of valvifer I in a rather long stretch parallel, before their parting protruding (rounded), upper margins with bow-like indentation (lower part bent upwards in almost right angle), laterotergites IX large, with some pale hairs.

Punctation. Pronotal lobe only scarcly with punctures close to median furrow; clavus and corium except costal margin with pronounced punctures. On the costal margin punctures on base at the inner side only.

Measurements (mm). ♂♂. Head: width (including eyes) 2.33 (2.32-2.35), interocular width 1.21 (1.19-1.24); antenna: I 3.12 (3.08-3.13), II 2.27, III 1.84 (1.78-1.89), IV 2.79 (2.70-2.89); pronotum: collar length 0.26 (0.24-0.27), callar lobe length 1.32 (1.24-1.35), pronotal lobe length 1.32 (1.24-1.35), total length of pronotum 2.28 (2.16-2.37), width 3.73 (3.62-3.91); scutellum: length 1.63 (1.57-1.73), width 1.93 (1.89-1.94); corium: length 5.99 (5.89-6.21), width 2.36 (2.32-2.43); body length 12.37 (11.61-12.91).

♀♀. Head: width (including eyes) 2.77 (2.67-2.86), interocular width 1.51 (1.46-1.62); antenna: I 3.61 (3.29-3.78), II 2.70 (2.70-2.86), III 2.31 (2.27-2.38), IV 3.10 (3.02-3.19); pronotum: collar 0.35 (0.32-0.43), callar lobe length 0.93 (0.86-0.97), pronotal lobe length 1.67 (1.62-1.73), total length of pronotum 2.97 (2.92-3.02), width of pronotum 4.57 (4.45-4.64); scutellum: length 2.16 (2.00-2.43), width 2.46 (2.27-2.75); corium: length 7.58 (7.45-7.88), width 2.92 (2.75-2.97); body length: 15.21 (15.07-15.50).

Derivatio nominis: This species is dedicated to M.D. Webb, an excellent specialist in Homoptera (particularly Cicadellidae) as an acknowledgement of his substantial assistance to me in my studies of Pyrrhocoroidea.

Diagnosis: Species similar to *Dindymus violaceus* (MONTROUZIER), which had been described from the Island of Woodlark (east of New Guinea). This species differs from *D. webbi* nov.sp. by having a pronotum that is all yellow except the callar lobe, which is black. Besides the callar lobe, also the lateral margins along the callar lobe and prono-

tal collum are black in the new species. The black colouration further extends from the callar lobe to the adjacent part of the pronotal lobe (more so in the males than in the females), which is also not the case in *D. violaceus*. In *D. violaceus* the epicoxal lobes I and II are yellow, while in the new species all epicoxal lobes are black.

Dindymus (*Cornidindymus*) *griseus* nov.sp. (Figs 12, 22)

Holotype ♂, Dutch New Guinea [now: Irian Jaya, Jayapura], Cyclops Mts., Mt. Lira, 3,500 ft, III. 1936, L.E. Cheesman (BMNH). Paratype: Same data as holotype, 1 ♀ (male and female in copula) (BMNH).

Description: Head, pronotum, corium on base (up to level of scutellar apex) and scutellum, light brown. Much larger remaining part of corium greyish white: transition between light brown or brownish grey on basal part of corium and the rest not well apparent. Membrane lighter grey. Body dorsally dull. Antennal segments I to III in females brown, towards apex blackish (segment IV missing, in males antennae completely missing). Labial segment I dark brown, the others lighter brown. Femora dark brown, tibiae light brown, particularly in first pair conspicuously pale. Pleurae dark brown, posterior pleural flanges I-III much paler. In males, ventrites II and III whitish, IV to VI and VII only on its base black, rest of ventrite VII and genital capsule brownish. In females, ventrites and genitalia greyish white with black spot medially on ventrites III-V.

Head rather narrow, on base somewhat wider than head between eyes. Callar lobe in males rather convex, with mid-sized protuberance on both sides mediolaterally, in females protuberances hardly visible. Lateral margin of pronotum in males medially rather distinctly sinuate, in females almost not sinuate at all, pronotum towards base substantially widened. Profemora distally with two denticles in males and three in females. In males labium reaches to two thirds of ventrite IV, in females it reaches ventrite IV.

Genital capsule. Ventral wall medially in upper part with depression, also caved in to both sides and on each side also depression sloping in ventrolateral direction. Furrow under ventral rim, ventral rim elevated, medially with deep bow-like indentation, laterally with outgrowth on each side and behind this with another large outgrowth bent to the inside. Lateral rim sharp, curved in a bow, lateral rim infolding evenly depressed.

Female genitalia. Valvifer I much convex, rather high, slightly diverging from base, slanted in upper part but horizontal on the sides. Laterotergite IX smaller, short. Valvifer II short, almost flat.

Punctation of pronotal lobe in males rather distinct (except posteriomedial part), in females much weaker, particularly in front part and on sides. Punctures on clavus and corium dense but little pronounced and colourless.

Measurements (mm). ♂ (holotype). Head: width (including eyes) 1.54, interocular width 0.81; antennae absent; pronotum: collar length 0.11, callar lobe length 0.43, pronotal lobe length 0.86, total length of pronotum 1.40, width 2.11; scutellum: length 0.92, width 1.11; corium: length 3.94, width 1.35; body length 8.15.

♀. Head: width (including eyes) 1.93, interocular width 1.06; antenna: I 3.08, II 2.16, III 1.67, IV -; pronotum: collar length 0.22, callar lobe 0.54, pronotal lobe length 1.46, total length of pronotum 2.21, width 3.40; scutellum: length 1,40, width 1.89; corium: length 5.89, width 2.16; body length: 11.83.

Etymology: The specific epithet is the Latin adjective griseus, -a, -um (greyish).

Diagnosis: This species differs from the newly described *D. kokadanus* nov.sp. by its narrower head, which is not tapering towards its base, by less distinct protuberances on the callar lobe, and particularly by the shape of the genital capsule. In the compared species the ventral rim of the latter has medially a conspicuous rounded outgrowth, not a distinct, rounded indentation. Also the new species is clearly distinguished by the darker and indistinct colouration of the base of clavus and corium reaching only to the scutellar apex, not to the apex of the clavus as in *D. kokadanus* nov.sp.. *Dindymus straeleni* SCHOUTEDEN differs from the new species by its remarkably black head and al-

so the antennae, legs, pronotum, scutellum, clavus and corium up to the level of the claval apex are black (sometimes the apex of the clavus is pale) and the predominant colour on the ventrites is red. *Dindymus abdominalis* DISTANT differs from the new species by its black head, pronotum, antennae, legs, scutellum (except apex), base of corium and two thirds of the clavus. The distal third of the clavus, apex of the scutellum and the corium are light orange. This colour changes gradually to a light red towards the apex and lateromedially on the corium to a light yellow. The ventrites III-VII have proximally wide black stripes.

Dindymus (*Cornidindymus*) *kokadanus* nov.sp. (Figs 13, 23)

Holotype ♂, Papua [Northern Prov., Owen Stanley Range], Kokada, 1,200 ft, IX. 1933, L.E. Cheesman (BMNH). Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1♂, 3♀♀; ditto, Kokada, IV. 1933, L.E. Cheesman, 2♂♂, 3♀♀; ditto, Kokada, V. 1933, L.E. Cheesman, 1♂, 1♀; ditto, Kokada, VII. 1933, L.E. Cheesman, 1♀; ditto, Kokada, VIII. 1933, L.E. Cheesman, 1♀ (all BMNH).

Description: Head, antennae (only more than basal half of last antennal segment pale), labium, legs and pleurae brown to black. Tibiae of the first (less often also second) pair of legs sometimes dorsally paler, even whitish. Callar lobe, scutellum and base of corium up to level of apex of clavus generally darker brown (costal margin mostly pale, sometimes also corium up to corial cleft). Pronotal lobe light brown, always lighter than callar lobe. Remaining part of corium greyish white. Membrane light grey. Head and callar lobe (in males) shiny or half shiny, ventral side always shiny. Ventrites whitish, colouration in males variable. In some specimens only distal part of zygosternite VII might be black, in others distal margin of zygosternite IV and all of zygosternites V to VII, or only the zygosternites V to VII. In females black spot ventrally on base of abdomen, reaches up to distal margin of zygosternite IV or V.

Head rather large and wide. Callar lobe in both sexes rather strongly convex, with distinct medial protuberances. Lateral margin of pronotum medially strongly sinuate, much rounded in the anterior and posterior part. Pronotal lobe towards base distinctly elevated and wider. Profemora apically mostly with two larger and one smaller denticle. Labium in males generally reaching ventrite IV, in females mid of ventrite III or even base of IV.

Genital capsule. Ventral wall under ventral rim medially evenly depressed. Ventral rim medially somewhat protruding posteriorly and bent dorsally, protruding into large bow-like projection. Lateromedially there are two prominent projections directed towards genital chambre. Lateral rim sharp, slanted towards dorsal rim, lateral rim infolding falling steeply into genital chambre.

Female genitalia. Both sides of valvifer I overlapping at base, opening bow-like, with longitudinal depression under upper margin. Upper margin behind its middle somewhat sinuate, then sloping towards ventrite VII. Valvifer II well apparent, medially depressed, lateromedially strongly bow-like. Laterotergite IX large, medially depressed, with black protuberance.

Punctation distinct on almost all of pronotal lobe. Mesoscutum with punctures. Punctures on clavus and corium dense but not very prominent, of same colour as background.

Measurements (mm). ♂♂. Head: width (including eyes) 1.71 (1.67-1.74), interocular width 0.94 (0.92-0.97); antenna: I 2.46 (2.43-2.54), II 1.64 (1.62-1.67), III 1.38 (1.35-1.40), IV 2.24 (2.20-2.27); pronotum: collar length 0.20 (0.19-0.22), callar lobe length 0.50 (0.49-0.51), pronotal lobe length 0.88 (0.86-0.92), total length of pronotum 1.59 (1.57-1.62), width 2.17 (2.11-2.35); scutellum: length 0.90 (0.86-0.97), width 1.13 (1.08-1.19); corium: length 3.66 (3.56-3.73), width 1.27 (1.19-1.30) body length 8.61 (8.42-8.75).

♀♀. Head: width (including eyes) 2.09 (2.07-2.13), interocular width 1.15 (1.13-1.19); antenna: I 3.10 (3.02-3.29), II 2.08 (1.94-2.21), III 1.72 (1.62-1.89): IV 2.84 (2.70-3.08); pronotum: collar length 0.26 (0.22-0.27), callar lobe length 0.70 (0.67-0.73), pronotal lobe length 1.39 (1.35-1.40), total length of pronotum 2.36 (2.35-2.37), width 3.34 (3.24-3.46); scutellum: length 1.39 (1.35-1.40), width 1.78 (1.67-1.89); corium: length 5.51 (5.40-5.67),

width 2.09 (2.00-2.21); body length: 12.17 (11.72-12.53).

Etymology: The specific epithet is based on the name of the locality where this species occurs frequently, with the latin suffix -anus.

Diagnosis: This new species differs from the newly described *D. griseus* nov.sp. by having a wider head, much narrower at its base than in *D. griseus* nov.sp., by a much more sinuate lateral margin, a substantially different genital capsule, and more pronounced punctures on the pronotal lobe. Further, it can be well recognised based on its colouration as the brown colour on the clavus and corium reaches up to the level of the claval apex, whereas in *D. griseus* nov.sp. it reaches only to the level of the scutellar apex, being also of a lighter brown. For differences to *D. straeleni* SCHOUTEDEN and *D. abdominalis* DISTANT see characters given in the diagnosis of *D. griseus* nov.sp.

Dindymus (*Limadindymus*) *dispersus* nov.sp. (Fig. 21)

Holotype ♂, New Guinea [Papua], E. Highlands Distr., Waisa, nr. Okapa, Stn. No. 193, C. 5000 ft, 15. II. 1965, M.E. Baccus (BMNH). Paratypes. The same data as holotype, 1 ♀; New Guinea [Papua], E. Highlands Distr., Okapa, Stn. No. 170, C. 5000 ft, 4.-15. II. 1965, M.E. Baccus, 1 ♀; New Guinea [Papua], Madang Distr., Finistere Mts., Moro, Stn. 78, 5500 ft, 30. X.-15. XI. 1964, M.E. Baccus, 1 ♀; Terr. Papua New Guinea, [Eastern Highlands Prov.], Garoka, 12. X. 1957, J. Smart, 1♂, 1 ♀; New Guinea, Papua, Lapegu, on Pinus patula, 10. V. 12, H. Roberts, No. 846, C.I.E.A., 1♂, 1 ♀; Papua [Northern Prov.], Orrori, 3500 ft, VII. 1933, L.E. Cheesman, 2♂♂, 1 ♀; Dutch New Guinea [now Irian Jaya], Upper Utakawa Valley, 5000 to 10000 ft, Feb. Mch. 1912, A.F.R. Wollaston (all BMNH).

Description: Head, labium, entire sternum including epicoxal lobes, and spot ventrally on base of abdomen black. Femora, tibiae and tarsi black or brown, protibiae usually lighter than other tibiae of the second and third pair of legs. Also segments of antennae to variable degree paler, however, thicker apical parts of segments I-III black in almost all specimens. Last segment to variable degree whitish or reddish. Pronotum, clavus and corium to variable degree dark brown (rarely black). Callar lobe usually darker than pronotal lobe. Scutellum reddish brown, sometimes claval suture and sometimes also postcubitus lighter in a very narrow band; dark colouration on corium in most cases more pronounced near distal margin (transition to lighter colour on base gradual); costal margin usually to variable degree paler from level of claval apex to apex of corium. Paler part might reach up to radius. Ventrites (except basal black spot), ventral and dorsal laterotergites, tergites and genitalia, bright yellow. Posterior margin of pleural flange I sometimes with narrow whitish band. Membrane light grey.

Head rather narrow, frons slightly convex, antennae slender, segments I-III towards their end only slightly widening, pronotum rather narrow, callar and pronotal lobe somewhat elevated, profemora with one or two rather small denticles apically, length of labium rather variable - ranging from reaching the mid of ventrite III to the mid of ventrite IV (in some males). Not very conspicuous strigil on base of costal margin only.

Genital capsule. Ventral rim medially somewhat shifted posteriorly, with small, narrow indentation.

Female genitalia. Both sides of valvifer I might cling to each other or there might be a small gap between them; outer sides are parallel to each other in the basal part, upper margin with bow-like indentation, laterally horizontal. Valvifer II short, lower margin medially sinuate and along both sides curved in a slight bow. Genitalia not deeply sunk into ventrite VII but reaching the hight generally found in this subgenus.

Punctation. Pronotal lobe with distinct punctures which gradually cease towards base. Mesoscutum with deeper punctures; clavus and corium with regularly arranged and deep punctures on their entire area, punctures of same colour as background.

Etymology: The specific epithet is the Latin adjective dispersus, -a, -um (distributed).

Measurements (mm). ♂♂. Head: width (including eyes) 1.57 (1.48-1.64), interocular width 0.81 (0.75-0.86); antenna: I 2.10 (1.89-2.32), II 1.44 (1.30-1.57), III 1.27

(1.13-1.40), IV 2.06 (1.84-2.27); pronotum: length 1.82 (1.40-2.02), width 2.60 (2.13-3.02); scutellum: length 1.00 (0.81-1.11), width 1.29 (1.03-1.40); corium: length 3.98 (3.35-4.16), width 1.57 (1.35-1.73); body length: 8.88 (7.61-9.77).

♀♀. Head: width (including eyes) 1.88 (1.73-1.94), interocular width 1.05 (0.97-1.11); antenna: I 2.74 (2.54-3.02), II 1.91 (1.78-2.00), III 1.64 (1.51-1.73) IV 2.45 (2.21-2.59); pronotum: length 2.28 (1.78-2.48), width 3.52 (3.02-3.78) scutellum: length 1.35 (1.24-1.40), width 1.77 (1.62-1.89); corium: length 5.45 (4.97-5.83), width 2.09 (1.84-2.27); body length: 12.01 (10.04-12.69).

Diagnosis: The species is closely related to *Dindymus* (*Limadindymus*) *montanellus* STEHLÍK. The latter differs from the new species by its wider head, more convex frons, more widened apices of antennal segments I-III, wider pronotum, and highly convex callar and pronotal lobes. In females of *D. montanellus* the genitalia are situated in a much lower position (much lower than the upper margin of laterotergite VII). Also the colouration of *D. montanellus* is different. The black and yellowish white parts are distinctly separated. The corium (including the costal margin) and the clavus are black up to the level of the scutellar apex. There is a black spot on the distal margin of the corium, extending from the radius vein to the claval apex. The upper margin of this spot is bow-like. The remaining parts of the clavus and corium are pale yellow. The ventrites are red, not yellow as in the new species.

Note. The species seems to be widely distributed in New Guinea. The most diverse terrain of the island contributes to the formation of differing local populations (particularly in size, and in females by the somewhat variable shape of valvifer I).

Dynamenais venusta (WALKER)

Ectatops venustus WALKER 1873 - Cat. Heter. VI: 26

Dindymus venustulus WALKER 1873 - Cat. Heter. VI: 8, nov.syn. (see comments below)

Dynamenais venusta KIRKALDY 1905 - Trans. Ent. Soc. London: 344

Under the entry for *Ectatops venustulus* in Hussey's catalogue he refers to the "type lost" as mentioned in DISTANT's (1902: 45) treatment of the species, i.e. DISTANT (1902) had listed the species, with others, under the following headings: "To be treated as non-existent" followed by "Species the types of which are not now to be found in the British Museum". However, it is suggested that the type specimen of *E. venustulus* was not lost but WALKER (1873) described it in the same work, 18 pages later as *E. venustus*. This is supported by the fact that the same data on the type material were published for both species (a. New Guinea. Presented by W.W. Saunders, Esq.; b. New Guinea. From Mr Wallace's collection), and both descriptions are identical. As the name *venustus* appears on the types this name is retained for the species.

Ectatops funebris nov.sp.

Holotype ♀, Sarawak, foot of Mt. Dulit, Junction of rivers Tinjar Lelok, 31. VII. 1932, Oxford Univ. Exp., B.M. Hobby & A.W. Moore, in rotting felled timber (BMNH); paratype female, the same data (defective) (BMNH).

Description: Body almost uniform dark brown. Head and corium with reddish tinge. Venter darker red. Membrane grey with large black spot. Body large. Head wide, eye sockets very pronounced, in frontal view substantially elevated above level of frons, which is slightly depressed. Anterior part of head not distinctly extended (common type in this genus). Antennae thick, segment III distinctly thicker. Labium reaches mid of ventrite III. Callar and pronotal lobes rather convex, lateral margin on level of median furrow slightly sinuate. Mesoscutum somewhat depressed, mesoscutellum evenly convex, apex slightly elevated. Outer dorsal laterotergites of substantial width. Venter without black trichobothrial areas. Trichobothria inconspicuous. Pronotum, mesoscutum, clavus, and corium with dense and pronounced punctation on entire surface. Mesoscutellum with a few punctures in front of apex.

Measurements (mm). ♀ (Holotype). Head: width (including eyes) 3.16, interocular width 2.43; antenna: I 2.70, II 1.84, III 1.84, IV - ; pronotum: collar 0.22, callar lobe length 0.92, pronotal lobe length 0.89, total length of pronotum 3.02, width 4.32; scutellum: length 2.16, width 2.48; corium: length 3.83, width 2.48; body length: 14.20.

Etymology: The specific epithet is the Latin adjective funebris, -e (mourning).

Diagnosis: The morphology of this species indicates its phylogenetic closeness to *Ectatops ophthalmicus* (BURMEISTER) from which it differs by its colouration (being dark brown not mainly red) and by its larger size. Particularly its head is much wider, the antennal segment I longer and the antennal segment II shorter, pronotum and scutellum both longer and wider, while the corium is shorter than in *E. ophthalmicus*. For comparison the dimensions of *E. ophthalmicus* females from Kilimantan are given below.

Measurements (mm). ♀♀. Head: width (including eyes) 2.89 (2.83-2.97), interocular width 1.73 (1.62-1.84); antenna: 2.37 (2.27-2.54), II 1.91 (1.89-1.94), III 1.67 (1.57-1.78) IV 2.14 (2.00-2.27); pronotum: collar length 0.18 (0.16-0.19), callar lobe length 0.79 (0.76-0.81), pronotal lobe length 1.66 (1.51-1.78), width 4.00 (3.75-4.24), total length 2.70 (2.59-2.78); scutellum: length 1.72 (1.59-1.84), width 2.22 (2.05-2.43); corium: length 6.09 (5.78-6.43), width 2.25 (2.16-2.32); total length: 12.68 (12.10-13.45).

Ectatops webbi nov.sp. (Fig. 14)

Holotype ♂, Sulawesi, Utara, Dumoga-Bone N. P., January 1985, R. Ent. Soc. London, Project Wallace (BMNH). Paratypes: the same data, 1♂, 1♀ (also 1 nymph V. instar) (BMNH).

Description: Body mainly black. Narrow band on antennal segments II and III, two proximal thirds of antennal segment IV, very narrow band on base of tibiae, first tarsal segments, pronotal collar, lateral margin of pronotum, posterior margin of pronotal lobe, scutellar apex, costal margin (approximately its basal half), hypocostal lamina, narrow zone along outer margins of dorsal and ventral laterotergites along entire length, and venation on membrane, pale. Clavus and corium olive green. Corium with large black spot on apex.

Head narrow, in front of eyes much lengthened, antennifer thus at substantial distance from eyes. Frons in frontal view straight. Eyes with minute eye sockets, only little elevated. Antennae slender, long. Antennal segment III evenly widening from base. Labium reaches almost to base of ventrite VI. Labial segment I extends a little behind base of head. Legs slender and long. Pronotum narrow, lateral margin on level of median furrow strongly sinuate, callar lobe little convex, pronotal lobe towards base more elevated. Mesoscutellum evenly convex, medially not pointed, apex straight. Costal margin medially more rather strongly elevated. Trichobothrian areas on ventrite VI and VII small in antespicular position, on ventrite VI in postspicular position and on ventrite V large.

Genital capsule. Lower part of ventral wall medially much convex, upper margin of this part with distinct outline. Ventral rim medially with pronounced depression, not sharp, with one large, wide, strong and very hairy outgrowth on each side; from this a large, almost globular structure stretches towards the genital chamber (up to mid of lateral rim infolding), ending medially in outgrowth of black colour. Remaining part of lateral rim infolding with bowl-like (very even) depression. Its posterior margin, adjacent to dorsal rim infolding, with distinctly rounded indentation. Lateral rim sharp. Parameres strong, apically rounded; sharp denticle at apex. Vertical process rectangular, not reaching height of parameres, even the sides not exceeding them.

Female genitalia. Valvifer I reaches approximately up to half of height of genitalia. In lower part both sides run parallel, upper margin with rounded indentation, ending by short horizontal stretches on lateral margins. Laterotergite VIII well visible, laterotergite IX small, narrow and in horizontal position.

Punctation. Pronotal lobe with pronounced punctures except pale margin on base; mesoscutum, clavus and corium with dense black punctation except basal part of costal margin and narrow zone along entire distal margin of corium. Punctures dwindle in vicinity of black apical spot. Mesoscutellum without punctures.

Measurements (mm). ♂♂ (first holotype, paratype in parenthesis). Head: width (including eyes) 2.30 (2.29), interocular width 1.30 (1.27); antenna: I 2.46 (2.48), II 2.05 (2.11), III 1.67 (1.62), IV 2.00 (2.00); pronotum: length 1.89 (1.84), width 2.89

(2.86); scutellum: length 1.27 (1.35), width 1.65 (1.73); corium: length 3.94 (3.89), width 1.67 (1.75) body length 9.83 (9.56).

♀ (paratype). Head: width (including eyes) 2.48, interocular width 1.35; antenna: I 2.70, II 2.38, III 1.89, IV 2.05; pronotum: length 2.05, width 3.19; scutellum: length 1.35, width 1.78; corium: length 4.81, width 2.00; body length: 10.85.

Derivatio nominis: This new species is dedicated to M.D. Webb from the Natural History Museum in London.

Diagnosis: The species is similar to *E. bipunctatus* TAUBER from Philippines. While the latter species has a pale annulus near the base of antennal segment IV, in *E. webbi* the light colouration takes fully two basal thirds of this segment and also segments II and III bear a narrow pale basal zone in *E. webbi*. Besides the lateral margin, also (in contrast to *E. bipunctatus*) the posterior margin of the pronotum is pale in the new species. Also in *E. webbi* the legs are all black (only the tibiae and tarsus I are narrowly pale on their bases), whereas in *E. bipunctatus* the tibiae and tarsus I, as well as a stripe on the base of the mesofemur and the basal third of the metefemur are yellow. *E. bipunctatus* has a very distinct outgrowth on its scutellum (in males higher than the posterior margin of the pronotum, in females less high), which is absent in the new species (only evenly convex medially). The corium in *E. bipunctatus* is dark brown, while in the new species it is of rather light colour (olive green), up to the middle of the costal margin yellow, and on the genital capsule the two circular yellow spots present in *E. bipunctatus* are missing.

Guentheriana nov.gen.

Description: Body almost parallel, sexual differences in size large, male small and slender, female wider and bigger. Head rather small, eyes large and strongly convex, distinctly elevated above level of frons. Frons concave, its front part much depressed, including bases of parclypei while their apical part is elevated. Base of clypeus depressed, but medially this strongly bowlike elevated. Anterior part of frons, on base of clypeus and upper margin of paraclypei (on border to clypeus) with distinct transverse wrinkles. Antennifer on outer side rounded. Bucculae large, much rounded. Antennae very slender and long, labium also slender, exceeding middle of ventrite III, segment I generally exceeding prosternal collar. Pronotum in anterior part rather narrow. Lateral margin of pronotum narrow along entire length, edge rounded, on level of medial furrow sinuate. Pronotal collar narrow, not widening medially. Callar lobe strongly convex, pronotal lobe somewhat less so, posterior margin of pronotum bowlike curved. Mesoscutum rather wide, much depressed, mesoscutellum in the middle strongly convex, its apex protruding into rather long point. Forefemora in their middle thicker, apically with two larger denticles (rather far from each other) and one smaller one. Foretibiae in males with tiny round protuberances ventrally. Costal margin of corium narrow. Ventrite II with conspicuous longitudinal furrow.

Genital capsule distinctly wider than long. Ventral wall in lateral view flat, laterally with rather long and wide depression with strong, short and black hairs (brush). Ventral rim with wide and deep indentation, its lower margin only very slightly bent and rounded, lateral sides (walls) of this indentation somewhat concurrent in the upper part, caved in from the side of the indentation. Lateral sides, which border the indentation, strong, forming slight overhang above oblique and pronounced depression that separates this part from lateral rim infolding. The latter with rounded, bowllike depression, rather steeply sloping into genital chamber. Lateral and dorsal rim sharp. Parameres not crossed, apically somewhat bent into genital chamber, on the ventral side a lamella runs medially along entire length, perpendicular to body of paramere. Paramere with widened and horizontally cut off end (edge sharp). Parameres separated from each other by vertical process, looking in caudal view like a small, medially depressed tongue, from the inner side it is apparent that it is hollow with divergent, long and slender arms.

Female genitalia wider than high. Valvifer I reaches almost up to anal tube (positioned horizontally) and covers most of flat valvifer II. Ventral part of valvifer I directed (bent) into the genitalia. Both outer sides of

valvifer I adjacent to each other, being parallel; upper margin of valvifer I almost horizontal. Laterotergite VIII rather large, flat, triangular. Laterotergite IX medially strongly depressed, with black brush in depression, upper and lower margin of this laterotergite with sharp edges. Position of laterotergite IX almost horizontal, inner side (edge) bowlike adhering to anal tube.

Punctation. Callar lobe bordered by punctures along entire perimeter. Pronotal lobe (except posterior margin), mesoscutum, clavus and corium with pronounced punctation. Prosternal collar and posterior pleural flange I separated from pleura I by line of distinct punctures.

Entire head (densely), furrows outlining callar lobe (thinly), and all sternum including epicoxal lobes covered by silver pubescence.

Type species: *Guentheriana flavolineata* nov.sp.

Derivatio nominis: I take the freedom to name this new genus after my old friend Dr. Hannes Günther from Ingelheim, a reputable heteropterologist, in remembrance of our common excursions in South Moravia and Slovakia.

Guentheriana flavolineata nov.sp. (Fig. 15)

Holotype ♂, W New Guinea [Papua], Mt. Nomo, S of Mt. Bougainville, 700 ft, II. 1936, L.E. Cheesman (BMNH). Paratypes: W New Guinea [Papua], Njau-Limon, S of Mt. Bougainville, 300 ft, II. 1936, S.L. Cheesman, 1♂ (without abdomen) (BMNH); Dutch N. Guinea [probably Irian Jaya], no further data, 2♀♀ (HNHM).

Description: Head, all sternum, distal part of antennal segment IV and punctures, black. Pronotum (except margins) rather dark brown, clavus and corium light brown. Apex of clypeus, thin band on base of eye, bucculae, labium, antennae, legs including coxae, lateral and basal margin of pronotum, pronotal epipleuron, scutellar apex, costal margin of corium, hypocostal lamina, postcubitus on clavus, cubitus on corium, medial cleft (band extending up to distal margin), and apex of corium, pale yellow. On abdomen ventral and dorsal laterotergites, tergites and ventrites, yellow. Ventrites II-VII laterally with wide brown band. Membrane light brownish grey with large, round, brown spot, in its centre a round brownish grey spot. Apical margin light grey.

Measurements (mm). ♂♂ (first holotype, paratype in parenthesis). Head: width (including eyes) 2.05 (1.97), interocular width 1.00 (0.97); antenna: I 2.21 (2.21), II 1.75 (1.73), III 1.13 (1.21), IV 2.27 (2.27) pronotum: length 2.11 (2.05), width 2.86 (3.00); scutellum: length 1.46 (1.30), width 1.46 (1.30) corium: length 4.91 (4.91), width 1.51 (1.57); body length 10.04 (10.10).

♀♀ (paratypes) (second in parenthesis). Head: width (including eyes) 2.27 (2.27), interocular width 1.19 (1.19); antenna: I 2.00 (1.94), II 1.73 (1.73), III and IV absent; pronotum: length 2.43 (2.38), width 3.64 (3.67) scutellum: length 1.62 (1.78), width 1.78 (1.94); corium: length 5.83 (5.89), width 2.00 (2.05); body length: 11.50 (11.56).

Etymology: The specific epithet is composed of the Latin adjectives flavus, -a, -um (yellow) and lineatus, -a, -um (striped).

Heissianus nov.gen.

Description: Body large. Head (in relation to pronotum) large and wide, on level of antennifer not too narrow, rather short. Clypeus medially with keel, on apex without keel and wider. In lateral view not in one level but in the middle elevated and on the apex depressed. Head between antennifer and paraclypeus depressed. Frons flat, at eyes somewhat convex, with short wrinkles. Wrinkles oriented diagonally from base of head to antennifer. Outer margin of the latter strongly elevated to the outer side. Bucculae rounded. Antennae rather stout, short. Labial segment I short, reaching up to two thirds of head. Ventrites V and VI laterally only very slightly sigmoid sinuate, therefore ventrite IV laterally not tapering. Trichobothria larger of equal size.

Female genitalia. Right side of valvifer I separated into two parts, a lateral one (which is symmetrical with the left one) that is separated from inner part by a keel and a furrow. Inner part smaller, rounded, of almost elliptic shape and covering a part of left side of valvifer. Therefore, valvifer I

seems to be tripartite in its symmetrical part. Laterotergite VIII flat, almost triangular, laterotergite IX large, in upper part with bowl-like depression: this part outlined by almost horizontally positioned and straight sharp keel, which extends across entire laterotergite. Anal tube slot-shaped.

Punctation. Punctures present on ventral part of head medially in two basal thirds, bucculae, pronotal collar, epicoxal lobe I in anterior part, pronotal epipleuron, hypocostal lamina (both last mentioned parts with shallow and less pronounced punctures), and posterior pleural flange I (distinctly). Furrow bordering anterior and posterior margins of pleurae I with line of pronounced and deep punctures. Ventral side of head in basal part with dense punctation, which is regularly confined.

Type species: *Heissianus rubidus* nov.sp.

Derivatio nominis: I take the freedom to name this new genus in honor of my friend Prof. Dr. E. Heiss (Innsbruck) on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Dr. E. Heiss is a distinguished European heteropterologists who has enriched our knowledge on palaearctic Heteroptera by a large number of new taxa, has published an enormous amount of interesting works and is also an expert in Aradoidea on a global scale.

Diagnosis: This genus has several characters in common with the genus *Ascopocoris* STEHLÍK & KERZHNER. On the other hand, the two genera differ by a number of characters. In *Ascopocoris* the head is smaller, much narrower in front of the antennifer, the paraclypei are not elevated, the clypeus is narrow (including its apex; in the new genus it is getting wider towards the apex), the keel on the dorsal side of the clypeus extends up to the apex (in the new genus without keel on the apex), dorsally and ventrally the head is regularly punctured (wrinkled dorsally and ventrally only in a well demarkated area in the new genus), the antennae are significantly more slender, the first labial segment is longer, the shape of valvifer I completely different (right side of valvifer I not separated into two parts), the ventrites IV and V are laterally much more sigmoid so that ventrite III is substantially narrower laterally. Common characters are the small eyes, the medial keel on the clypeus, a rather wide and punctured pronotal collar, and the punctation on some body parts that is generally missing in other genera, i.e. on the lateral margin of pronotum, on the prosternal epipleuron, on the costal margin of corium and the hypocostal lamina, and generally also on the prosternal collar and posterior pleural flange I. The shape of the antennal segment I of the new genus is similar to that found in *Ascopocoris*.

Heissianus rubidus nov.sp. (Fig. 24)

Holotype ♀, Malay Penin., Kedah [state], nr. Jitra, Catchment Area, 9th April 1928, H. M. Pendlebury (BMNH).

Description: Head, callar and pronotal lobe, pleurae including epicoxal lobes dark red. Pronotal collar, lateral margin of pronotum, labium, prosternal collar, pronotal epipleuron, posterior pleural flange I-III, hypocostal lamina, ventrites including ventral laterotergites, dorsal laterotergites, tergites, legs, valvifer (except black middle part) red. Clavus and corium (including costal margin) uniform reddish brown. Membrane uniform grey. Antennae dark red, segment III almost black (segment IV missing). Incisures between ventrites dark (narrow zones). Trichobothria black. Anterior margin of pronotum distinctly concave, lateral margin of pronotum quite substantially bent dorsally, in basal third slightly sinuate, posterior angles little rounded. Forefemora apically with one medium-sized denticle and one small denticle (near apex).

Measurements (mm). ♀ (Holotype). Head: width (including eyes) 1.94, interocular width 1.24; antenna: I 1.62, II 1.40, III 0.92, IV -; pronotum: pronotal collar length 0.38, callar lobe length 0.49, pronotal lobe length 1.08, total length 1.94, width 3.35; scutellum: length 1.51, width 1.62; corium: length 4.75, width 1.94; body length: 9.23.

Etymology: The specific epithet is the Latin adjective rubidus, -a, -um (dull reddish).

Silasuwe nov.gen.

Description: Body large. Head in almost horizontal position, dorsally slightly wrinkled (not smooth), ventrally on entire surface with pronounced and dense transverse wrinkles. Eyes on rather conspicuous eye sockets, which are somewhat longitudinally

depressed on the base and set off from frons by a furrow. Tempus prominent, rounded. Eyes some distance from anterior margin of pronotum. Frons flat, not exceeding upper margin of eyes. Antennifer not too far from eye. Paraclypei not convex, clypeus wider, in lateral view almost evenly convex. Legs rather stout and long. Antennal segment I stout and long, distinctly longer than segments II and IV (segment III not so thick). Labium reaches up to ventrite IV, its segment I long, reaching middle of prosternum. Pronotal collar narrow, callar and pronotal lobes rather distinctly convex, lateral margin rather narrow, dwindling in upper half of pronotal lobe. Mesoscutellum medially elevated, rounded, distal half with transverse wrinkles. Costal margin in basal part not very wide. Ventrite II more elevated, with transverse wrinkles, ventrites IV and V laterally s-shaped. Trichobothrial area small.

Genital capsule. Ventral wall in lateral view rather strongly convex in its lower part. Ventral rim medially emarginate (indented), on both sides with one large, massive outgrowth, which reaches up to lateral rim. Dorsally this outgrowth is rounded and curves in a long bow inclined to the outer side. Ventral wall below ventral rim with rather deep and wide depression, particularly below the above-mentioned outgrowths. Lateral rim protrudes in its middle into large, blunt outgrowth; lateral rim between this outgrowth and ventral rim rather sharp, incurvate, adjacent part of lateral wall depressed just below this part. Dorsal rim sharp, bow-like, dorsal rim infolding almost horizontal, flat.

Vesica of phallus short, apically bent, with wide end. Conjunctiva with process I reaching to middle of process II, straight, tapering from base and getting very narrow at its apex, ending in a small beak bent laterad. Process II on base in transverse position, wide, medially depressed, from its midlength onwards turned parallel to body axis, narrow, but again dilated towards apex, flat. On apex from outer side somewhat depressed, with small point (directed caudad), which changes in lateral view into a small bow of elevated position.

Punctation. Callar lobe well demarkated by punctures on all sides. Pronotal lobe (except posterior margin), clavus and corium with regular punctation. Costal margin and mesoscutellum without punctures. Furrow separating prosternal collar from pleura I and furrow setting this off from posterior pleural flange I with pronounced line of punctures.

Head dorsally and pronotum with very fine and scattered pubescense. Entire sternum including epicoxal lobes covered by dense silver pubescense. The longest silvery hairs present on ventral side of head, directed together with transverse wrinkles towards centre of head.

Etymology: The generic name is an anagram of the island of Sulawesi on which this genus occurs.

Type species: *Silasuwe tenebrosus* nov.sp.

Diagnosis: By its general outer appearance the new genus is most similar to the genus *Paraectatops* STEHLÍK (Fig. 17). However, the latter genus differs from all other genera of Pyrrhocoroidea by the genital capsule not being oriented horizontally but vertically so that the ventral wall presents indeed the bottom side of the capsule and the dorsal rim on the upper one. As the genital chambre would be unprotected caudally in this case, the ventral rim is protruding into two long, flat processes tapering towards their ends and covering almost the entire genital chambre (similar to *Antilochus* but not in vertical position). However, it is remarkable that also the upper part of the ventral wall is in vertical position (including the furrow below the ventral rim including the lateral, bowl-shaped depression). In the genus *Paraectatops* also the head lacks the pronouced transverse wrinkles ventrally. The genera *Silasuwe*, *Paraectatops* and *Guentheriana* have some common characters supporting their close phylogenetic relationship. The head (particularly ventrally) and sternum, including epicoxal lobes, are covered by a dense silver pubescense. The ventral wall with rounded depressions laterally, in *Paraectatops* and *Guentheriana* with black setal brush within, in Silasuwe only plain depression.

Silasuwe tenebrosus nov.sp. (Fig. 16)

Holotype ♂ Sulawesi, Tendah, Solato River, Taronggo [Morowali Reserve], 1°45'S 121°40'E, 27-30. III. 1980, Lowland rain forest, N.D.N. Brendell (BMNH).

Description: Head, antennae (except last segment), pronotum, scutellum, corium (up to its half), sternum including epicoxal lobes, ventrite II and genital capsule, black. Last antennal segment, except black apex, yellowish white. Legs brownish black, pro- and mesotibiae somewhat paler, particularly dorsally. Ventrites III-VII, dorsal and ventral laterotergites, and tergites red. Costal margin and hypocostal lamina light yellow. Black colouration on base of corium changes gradually to red towards apex. Membrane uniformly light grey.

Measurements (mm). ♂ (holotype). Head: width (including eyes) 2.38, interocular width 1.35; antenna: I 3.51, II 2.70, III 1.67, IV 2.65; pronotum: collar length 0.22, callar lobe length 0.81, pronotal lobe length 1.62, total length 2.75, width 4.02; scutellum: length 1.73, width 2.16; corium: length 6.75, width 2.21; body length: 14.47.

Etymology: The specific epithet is the Latin adjective tenebrosus, -a, -um (obscure).

Silasuwe costalis (Walker 1873) nov.comb. (Fig. 16)

Holotype ♂ Sulawesi, Tendah, Solato River, Taronggo [Morowali Reserve], 1°45'S 121°40'E, 27-30. III. 1980, Lowland rain forest, N.D.N. Brendell (BMNH).

Description: Head, antennae (except last segment), pronotum, scutellum, corium (up to its half), all sternum including epicoxal lobes, ventrite II and genital capsule, black. Last antennal segment, except black apex, yellowish white. Legs brownish black, pro- and mesotibiae somewhat paler, particularly dorsally. Ventrites III-VII, dorsal and ventral laterotergites, and tergites red. Costal margin and hypocostal lamina light yellow. Black colouration on base of corium changes gradually to red towards apex. Membrane uniformly light grey.

Measurements (mm). ♂ (holotype). Head: width (including eyes) 2.38, interocular width 1.35; antenna: I 3.51, II 2.70, III 1.67, IV 2.65; pronotum: collar length 0.22, callar lobe length 0.81, pronotal lobe length 1.62, total length 2.75, width 4.02; scutellum: length 1.73, width 2.16; corium: length 6.75, width 2.21; body length: 14.47.

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